BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2064] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE
SACRED HISTORICAL BOOKS OF CEYLON,
Translated into English by the Budhist Official Interpreters,
FROM
SINGALESE MANUSCRIPTS.
IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
CONTAINING
The Mahâ-vansi; or, the Doctrine, Race, and Lineage of Budha; The Rajâ-ratnacari; or, the Jewel Mine, or, Ocean of Kings; The Rajâ-vali, or, the Series of Kings.
WITH HISTORICAL NOTES AND PREFACE,
BY EDWARD UPHAM, M. R. A. S.
Author of "The History and Doctrines of Budhism."

THESE Manuscripts consist of three Distinct Works.

1. The Mahâ-vansi, which is one of the most highly esteemed of all the Budhist sacred books, being throughout composed in Palee. This work has been so carefully preserved, that but slight differences are observable between the most ancient and more modern copies; it does not appear at what period it was composed, but it has been existing from the period that the sacred Books of Ceylon were originally written, and it contains "The Doctrine, Race, and Lineage of the Budha," and is in fact the authentic annals of Budhism.

2. The Raja-ratnacari was written by a priest of the Pansila, called Abeja-raja piriwana; it is extracted out of ancient books, and is of high authority, being scarcely less esteemed than the Maha-vansi, itself; it contains an History of the Budha by an abridgement of the Maha-vansi, as well as records the erection of the temples, and the history of the Kings, from the first King Wyayaraja, 540 years B. C. to the conquest of Ceylon by the Portuguese in 1540.

3. The Raja-vali is the work of many hands, and compiled from the local histories, which are inserted as corollaries and additions to the two more important works already cited.

These three works, therefore, comprise all the authentic annals of Budhism, drawn from their own sources.

The patronage of the public is invited to this Publication, which will be completed in Three Volumes, Demy Octavo, Price to Subscribers Two Guineas. An early transmission of names is desired, as it is intended to limit the impression to the number demanded.

Names of Subscribers received by Messrs. Parbury and Allen Leadenhall Street; Howell and Stewart, 295. Holborn;

J. Parker, Oxford; Deighton and Son, Cambridge, John Upham, Bath, Paris: Chez Messrs. Dondey-Dupre (Proprietaries du Journal Asiatique) Rue Richlieu, 67.

SUBSCRIBER'S NAMES.

R. S. Yolland, Captain Madras Artillery.
W. S. Boyd, Esq. Collector Candiesh.
James Williams, Esq. Resident at Baroda.
Arther Malet, Esq. Bombay Civil Service.
Brackley Kennet, Colonel Bombay Establishment.
E. Skipper, Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I. Bombay.
Charles Giberne, Lieut. 16th Do. Do. Bombay.
P. F. French, Lieut. and Adjutant 23d Regt. N. I. Bombay.
J. Scott, Captain 23d Regt. N. I. Bombay.
S. J. C. Falconer, Capt. Artillery Bombay Establishment.
H. P. Laurence, Captain Nizam's Service.
James Gibbon, Lieut. Col. 5th Regt. B. N. I.
James Liddell, Lieut. 1st Bombay Lt. Cavalry.
G. Twemlow, Captain Bengal Artillery.
} To be delivered to Messrs. Fletcher Alexr. and Co. London who will pay for the Copy and forward it.
W. Miles, Pol. Agent at Palanpore.
Charles Jameson, Madras Medical Service.
John Sutherland, Captain Bombay 3d Regt. Cavalry.
Archibald Robertson, Lieut. Col. Bombay Establishment Two Copies.
John A. Dunlop, Bombay Civil Service.
G. W. Anderson, Bombay Civil Service.---To be delivered to Mr. J. M. Richardson 23 Cornhill.
Alexander Mackintosh, Captain Madras Army Amednuggur.
A. Goode, Chaplain Bombay Establishment.---To be delivered to Mr. J. M. Richardson 23 Cornhill.
Sidney Beckwith, Lieut. General.
John Kentish, Bombay Civil Service.
James Bird M. D., Civil Surgeon Sattara.
Poona Library Society, 1 Copy.
Alexander Spiers, 1 Copy.
J. A. Cobbe, 1 Copy.
Lieut. Col. H. Pottinger, 1 Copy to be delivered to Mr. Richardson.
Bhooj Library, 1 Copy to be delivered to J. M. Richardson.
A paper for the names of Subscribers lies for Signature at the Rooms of the Literary Society.

[231]

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the above admirable Article having been injured in his connexions by Spurious Imitations being introduced into the East Indies by some speculating Shippers in England to the Injury of the public.

In order to prevent such Gross Imposition; The Sole proprietors A. ROWLAND AND SON, respectfully solicit attention on purchasing to notice each genuine bottle of the *Original Macassar Oil*, which is *enclosed* with a Treatise on the Hair in an *envelope*, and has a NEW LABEL, from a Steel Engraving, tastefully executed.—The following words are in three different patterns,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Also, the *Signature and Address, in Red*, on a pattern of Lace Work, similar to a Banker's Cheque.

"A Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden,"

Counter-signed ALEX ROWLAND.

Instead of the Seal in Wax, an Engraving is at each end, the Bottle is enlarged, and the Prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle-all other Prices, or with out the Book, are Counterfeits.

The Genuine is sold as above and by most Perfumers, &c.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
FOR CHANGING.
RED OR GREY WHISKERS TO BLACK OR BROWN.
Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,
For the Skin and Complexion.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Imperfections; producing a Delicate White Skin, and a JUVENILE BLOOM TO THE COMPLEXION: preserving it from the HEAT OF SUMMER, affords SOOTHING RELIEF in cases of SUN BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS, or any Inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and Travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, *Duty included.*

*** To prevent Imposition, the name and Address of the Proprietors is ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP affixed over the cork of each Bottle. *All others are Spurious*

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.
FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
OR
PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, also from Distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. ROWLAND to recommend it to the Notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and is *a never-failing Remedy* for every disease to which the TEETH and GUMS are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter from its corrodent seat; heals, strengthens, and firmly fixes them in their sockets, and ultimately realizes.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

And on the Gums operates as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, rendering and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts fragrancy to the Breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box, Duty included.

[258]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIA DE SILVEIRA, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased be granted to MATHEWS DE CRUZ, of Bombay Gentleman the Surviving Executor named in the said Will, all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 8th day of August, 1831.

MORGAN.
[235] PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

TENDO-SE feita uma applicaçaò e Corta Suprema da Judicature da Bombay, que a approvaçaò do Testamento de ANTONIO SILVEIRA, Portuguez, ja defunto de Bombay, fosse concedida ao Senhor MATHEUS De CRUZ de Bombay, Executor existente, nomeado no ditto Testamento. Todas pessoas nelle interessadas fiquem por este avizadas Datado hoje 8 de Agosto, 1831.

MORGAN.
PROCURADOR DO SUPPLICANTE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that probate of the last Will and Testament of MUNCHERJEE NAHANJEE late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased may be granted to AWAHBYEE his widow the Executrix therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of August 1831.

EDWARD ARMITAGE,
[236] PETTIONER'S PROCTER.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી મંનચેરજી નાંહાંનજી શ્રી કુંબઇનો રહેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલાં વીલ અગર વશીએત નામાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી કુંબઇની જુડીકેટરની સુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારની વીધવા આવાંબાઇ એને વકીલાટણ ઠેરવીને વીલમાં નામ દાખલ કીધેલુછે તે બાબતે અરજ કીધોછે જે મહને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશાતા હોએ તેનાં એને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ ઇ

ડડવરડ આરમીટેજ
અરજ કરનારનો વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be Sold by Auction, at the Naval Cooperage, on Thursday, the 18th Instant, at noon, Sundry unserviceable victualling Stores, returned from H. M. Ship Satellite the property of the Crown. Terms Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away immediately by the Purchasers, or resold at their risk.

SHOTTON AND CO.
Bombay, 11th August 1831. [233]

NOTICE.—SEBASTIAN ERARD, the celebrated double Action Harp maker has sent out per Ship Sarah Consigned to Messrs. LUGRIN SON AND CO. one of his new Invented Patent Action grand PIANOFORTES 7. 8ves. with the key held down by the finger and the hammer caught by the Check after its blow on the String. Metallic bracings over the Sounding board. The case most handsomely finished with finest Spanish Curls, tastefully Carved Mouldings circular front with handsome carved brackets out of the solid.

S. ERARD has also sent one Harp which with the grand Pianoforte, are opened for sale at Messrs. LUGRIN SON & CO.'S Office.

[238] *Bombay, 12th August* 1831.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Henry Petrie Saunders in our establishment ceased yesterday: and Mr. James Wright has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
[266] *Bombay 1st August*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION. Having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MALJEE NARRANJEE late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to CRUSTNAJEE BHEWJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant a Creditor on the Estate of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 12th August 1831.

PATCH,
[214] PROCTOR.

जाहिर खबर

कैलासवासी मुंबईकर हींदु मालजी नारणजी याचे सर्व वित्तविषयाचे अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सप्रामकोर्टीत कृष्णाजी भिवजी मुंबईचा हींदु राहाणार ह्याच कैलासवासीचा वित्तविषयाचा हक मागणार आहे याहि अर्ज केला आहे किं आह्मास द्यावे याबाबद जे कोणि समंध ठेवित असतिल त्यांस जाण व्हावें ताा १२ आगष्ट १८३१

पाच
वकिल

ON WEDNESDAY the 24th August FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction, an Invoice o Superior Fresh London Fancy Biscuits with a few Jaipan'd Boxes of Abernethy's Biscuits &c. Captain's Biscuits with Locks and Keys and a quantity of Gingerbread in Ten Cases.

Outstation orders with reference for paymen will meet attention. [265]

ON Wednesday next the 17th instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. ---Will sell by Public Auction the remainder of the Invoice of Glass and plated ware exposed for sale on the 10th Instant as previously advertized, also a variety of English Silver plate comprizing Table and Dessert Spoons. Table Forks, Milk Ladle, Soup Ladle, Fish Knife &c. &c &c a plated Bread Basket, Black and Blue Broad Cloth, Woollen Shawls, Cotton Yarn, Orange Marmalade, Blacking, Cutlery and Corkscrews, Scissors, Razors, Hones, Curling Irons, Bed wrenches, Nail Nippers Italian Irons, Coopers, Braces and Bitts, Dog Couples Key Swivels, Tap Borers, Steel Cots, &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON
Any Carriages or Cattle that may offer. [261]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have Just received for Sale an assortment of Clocks, and Watches as under, viz. Table Clocks, by Jas. Murray Royal Exchange, Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Watches by Newton Engine turned and plain cases, hand dials Patent Levre, Cap't. and Jewelled in 4 Holes.

Gentlemen's Silver Hunting Watches of the same construction. All the above are for sale at moderate prices.

[263] *Nesbit Lane 13th Aug.* 1830.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. The following Wines, exported by Carbonell and Son.

1st Growth English Claret at per dozen.....Rs.	45
2nd Do....do....do....do.....	30
Fine rich bodied Mellow Port do.	24
Superior old Sherry do....do....	26

These Wines have been approved of by competent judges, and are strongly recommended. They have also for sale—some very Superior Old Lisbon in Pipes and quarter Casks, at moderate prices.

Nesbit Lane, 13th August 1831. [264]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.---Have for Sale a Stylish London built Stanhope very little driven, with Horse and Harness complete, price Rupees 1400 [262]

FOR SALE.—By Messrs. BECKWITH & CO. a few Double Barrelled Percussion Guns with back action Locks, Wm. Mills, received direct from the Maker at Rs. 500 each. [260]

WINES FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH & Co.

Sherry, from C. Bell, Quarts at 20 Rs. per Doz.

Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.
Port,	do.	Quarts at 20	per Do.
Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.

Scharsburgh Moselle from J. Weston, Brussels, at Rs. 30 per Doz. [259]

SALE by Auction. BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next 16th Instant will dispose of by public outcry a large and varied collection of Goods, comprising chiefly as follows, viz. 10 Hogsheads of Beer, a small Invoice of Piece Goods consisting of English Long Cloths, Chintz Gown Pieces, Superfine white and Brown Nankeens, Imitation Cashmere Shawls, coarse Blue and Green Woolens, Blankets Lascars Caps &c. large and small Cambay Carpets, a great variety of Plated, cut, and plain Glass ware, Bengal and imitation Manilla Segars, Bengal Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Patent shot of numbers, Iron Dog Chains, Hinges, Screws &c. Liquors, Wines and Beer of Sorts, sundry useful Household Furniture and at 1 PM a few Saddle and draught Horses.
[240] *Forbes Street 13th Aug.* 1830.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.
[245]

NOTICE.—To Passengers returning to England.

Messrs. KENNEDY and KINGSFORD; 10 Birchin Lane, Cornhill, London.

Beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that they have established an Agency, as above, to expedite the landing and delivery of Passenger's Baggage on their arrival in England, by which great trouble and inconvenience, at a comparatively trifling expense, will be saved to them.

It will only be necessary to apprize Messrs. K. and K. by Letter, of their arrival, from the first Port the Ship makes on the Coast, when they may depend on every exertion on their part, to meet the wishes of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor them with their Commissions.
[256]

ADVERTISEMENT.

SOONDERJEE NELLAJEE has Bargained and Sold to LUXAMON GOVINDJEE his thirty five Pieces of Salt Batty Ground, a portion of which is situated close to the Race course and near the new House building by Doctor Keys the remainder at some distance therefrom. If any person or persons have any claim of any nature or kind soever on the aforesaid Batty fields, they are requested to make known the same within 14 days from this day to the said Purchaser Luxamon Govindjee otherwise his, or their claim, will be excluded.
[243] *Bombay, 13th August*, 1831.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of Bombay, are requested to prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. on or before the 1st September next, after which date, no demands will be attended to in this Country.
[247] *Bombay, 13th Augt.*, 1831.

M. DUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him at the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to.
[257]

FOR SALE 2 Butts and 3 Hhds., of Superior SHERRY from A. Black, London, samples may be had on applying to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO. This Wine was, imported per Ship ELIZABETH and JANE, from London.
[248] *Fort, August 13th*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the fort.
[251] *Bombay, 13th Augt.*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That MUNNUCJEE BALLAJEE Tumbollyhas Contracted with RAJUB PEEROO Butcher to mortgage to him all those five Shops called Hhottar situate without the Town walls of Bombay, in Syed Abdool Raymon's Street, or Fish Bazar, standing on the ground of Bala Meya Bin Moogdoom Ally Fulkay, and any person or persons having any Claims or Demands thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. E. C. MORGAN, attorney of the Supreme Court or to the said RAJUB PEROO, Butcher the money lender, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein; Dated this 9th day of August 1831.
[234]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

મનાજી બાલાજી તંબોલીએ પાંચ કુઢાંનો તેને ઢોઢાર ફરી ફરેચે તે રજબ પીરુ ખાતફીને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાદુ ફીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાફારફોટ શાજએદ અબદુલ રફીમાનનાં મોફોલામાં અગાર આછલી બજારમાંછે તે બાલા મીઆં બીન અગાદુમ અલી ફાલફેની જમીન ઉપરછે—એ ઉપર ફરએફ લોફ અગાર લોઢાનો ગીરવી અગાર વારશો અગાર બીજી ફંજ રીતનો દાવો અગાર માંગલ્યુ પોચતુ ફોએતો તે ઘણીઓને જાણ ફરેચજે તેઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં મીશતર ધ—શી—મારગીન શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટનાં ચફીલને અગાર રજબ પીરુ ખાતફી નાણાં આપનારને અફેર ફરે—મુદત પફી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નફી *

તારીખ ૮ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧

JUST Published No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Consisting of*—1st Racecourse Distances.—2nd Letter from old Gooseberry.—3d Song Ride Sportsmen Ride.—4th Nosing Tom's last but one.—5th Extract from Recollections of Life in the Deccan.—6th Song the midnight Boar.—7th Bottom better than Speed.—8th Falconry.—9th Neemuch Fly Fishing.—10th An account of a Favourite Greyhound.—11th Song—Meet me when day Light may Dawn.—12th. The Candeish Clubs. 13th Propositions for a Sporting Club.—14th Travelling in Guzerat.—15th Harlequin and Honesty.—16th Hog Hunting in Guzerat.—17th Kangaroo Hunting.—18th A Trip through Kattywar.—19th Pongoes at the Presidency.—20th Song for the Club of Harmonies.—21st A word to Witness. 22d Tiger Hunting—23d Song—the Hunting of the Boar.—24th Letter from Khandeish.—25th Lion Hunting in Khandeish.—26th Oh Rest thee my Hunter—27th. On Thorns.—28th John Dockery Redivivus.—29th A Slap at S. Y. S. 30th Sporting in Kattywar.—SELECTIONS. 31st Fight between Deaf Burke and Birmingham *alias* Welsh Davis.—32d Gallant Fight.—Atkinson and Parkes. 33d. The Drake Hunt Steeple Chase.—34th Kangaroo Hunting.—35th Hunting.—36th Floriken. [249]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [252]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particnlars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [250]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAM'S Superior high flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen in cases of three dozen each.
[232] *Bombay, 12th August* 1831.

For Passage to London.

TO Sail on the 5th of September, the SARAH, H. COLOMBINE, Commander, late of the H. C. Service. Has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Passage Apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.
[237] *Bombay, 13th Aug.* 1831.

To Sail immediately for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE Fast Sailing Ship DRONGON, J. McKENZIE, Commander. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE new British built Ship "Majestic" Captain LAWSON, of 400 tons. Is expected to arrive here about the latter part of this month and will have quick despatch for Liverpool direct.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
[241] *Bombay, 13th August*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to the Clyde.

THE "Neptune" Capt. Wittleton, of 350 Tons, is daily expected to arrive and will return to Port Glasgow with all despatch.

Apply to Messrs. William Nicol and Co..
[242] *Bombay, 13th August*, 1831.

Passage to London.

The ELIZABETH and JANE, 450 Tons, HENRY RICHMOND, R N. Commander, will sail early in September, and has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs DIROM-CARTER & Co.
[153] *Bombay, 13th Augt.*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in all April, and may be expected early in this month will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.
[254] *Bombay, 13th Augt.* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail early in September—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
[255] *Fort, August 13th*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay, Castle, 2d August, 1831.

No. 310 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Officers whether of the General or Subordinate Staff who may not be in permanent receipt of full Batta shall be considered as entitled to that allowance when attached on Tours of Review and Inspection from the date of departure, until that of their return to the station from which they may have proceeded, without prejudice to their House Rent allowance.

Officers in charge of Departments, accompanying the Commander in Chief on Tours of Inspection, or other duty, shall be allowed to Indent on the Commissary of Stores for an Office Tent of the regulated size, and the means of carriage will be furnished by the commissariat also by Indent. The Animals furnished for the carriage of the Tent are to be immediately discharged, when the duty is performed, with a Certificate of the time employed; and the Tent returned to the Stores.

In the event of the Commander of the Troops removing his Head Quarters from one Station to another, it is to be clearly understood, the indulgence of retaining the Tent for an Office, where no other public accommodation is furnished, is not to entitle the Officer to detain the Carriage Animals; but Officers are strictly to conform to the instructions of discharging the Animals, with a Certificate of the number of days, they were employed on the march.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1831.

No. 311 of 1831.—Surgeon G. Smyttan of the Marine Battalion, has leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Singapore and Calcutta, on his private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th August, 1831.

No. 312 of 1831.—Captain L. J. Frederick is appointed Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan, during the absence of Captain G. R. Jervis, or until further orders.

No. 313 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, to appoint Lieutenant R. Foster, Executive Engineer at Poona, to act as Superintendent of Public Instruction during the absence of Captain G. R. Jervis.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1831.

No. 314 of 1831.—The following appointment is made.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. R. Annesley, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Montgomery deceased.—Date of appointment 7th July 1881.

No. 315 of 1821.—Supernumerary Lieutenant F. N. Vailant, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength, from the 30th July 1831, vice C. S. Geddes invalided.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

The rapid succession of casualties, that have occurred within the last few years, among his Majesty's Judges and Bishops in India, has become almost appalling. Scarcely have the funeral notes pealed from our own ramparts, for the late Chief Justice, ere they are re-echoed back to us from Fort William, for the death of another amiable and deeply lamented prelate. Mournful as the subject must be, to every sensible mind, let us not sorrow over it, as men without hope, but let us look into the causes of this mortality, and see if no remedies suggest themselves, or precautionary measures can be advised to lighten the load of public calamity. No men, surely can advance stronger claims, to public sympathy, than those who come amongst us, devoting their lives to the highest callings of humanity. Migration, late in life to India, however beneficial for the public service, is perilous to the individual; and to none more so, than to men of highly cultivated minds, where the mental powers usually predominate over the physical forces of the constitution. Such men come out, well fortified with rules of diet, and maxims of health from their London Physician, and are told that with ordinary prudence and habitual temperance they may brave the fiery ordeal with impunity. This is the truth, but alas! is it the whole truth? No, he who brings with him habits of intellectual vigour, and expects to draw on the resources of his mind with the same freedom he did in Europe. early falls a sacrifice to the intrepidity of his public zeal. Protracted mental excitement is as incompatible with health, in India, as exposure to the noon-day sun; and the reason is sufficiently obvious, the depressed state of the nervous system, which results from the eternal exhaution of solar heat will not long support it. To this class of persons then, the influence of a continued high range of atmospharic temperature on the sensorium, is deserving of more serious consideration, than it has hitherto met with; whilst its immediate effects, are only discoverable in restlessness, irritability and languor, its more insiduous, and remote operation has been to undermine the integrity of the brain subdue the physical stamina, and thus destroy the equilibrium of health. It alters not the force or truth of my reasoning to be told that a variety of diseases, has closed the individual career of these great men; whether the mighty struggles of intellect, lead at once to oppression of the brain as was the case with Heber; or whether, by partial derangements, its claim of sympathies, induce no less fatal changes in the lower viscera; still, the same first cause prevailed, and when a fabric is once undermined the wind from any quarter, may lay it in ruins.

If the period of life at which these men are sent out, to fill the higher offices in India, render them more particularly obnoxious to the effects of climate; their habits of self devotion, to their public duties, which are usually found in arrears on their arrival, only increases the evil. The first mistake, they fall into, is to suppose themselves capable of transacting as much business and with as much facility as they have been accustomed to in England; this delusion is very natural, but it is no less a fatal one There is no fear of such men, doing too little. The severest and most humiliating lesson they have to learn, is to lower their application and modify their standard of industry to the climate in which they are placed. It is perhaps unfortunate that the usages of our native country are sometimes allowed to intrude upon our health, and comfort in this; and I suppose it is only to this inveterate, uncompromising prejudice, that we must attribute, the selection of the very hottest period of the day, for the transaction of all public business in India viz. from ten until four. Where would be the difference, of the Courts of Justice sitting from six in the morning until twelve at noon? I am satisfied, that the duties, would be more pleasantly conducted to all parties, and that the Judges, and Advocates, on whom, the whole brunt of mental labour falls, would find themselves very different men at the end of the Sessions than they do at present; for then, the most oppressive period of the day, might be devoted. (as it ought to be in all warm climates) to quietude and repose. It is not within the limits of this paper and would be foreign to your columns, to enter on the subject of medical regimen; I shall therefore merely observe that the rules applicable to young Cadets on their arrival, must not be indiscriminately extended to the men more immediately under our notice; for although at thirty-five, and forty years of age the mental and physical powers, may be considered in very great vigour, yet, the elasticity of the constitution is gone. Man is a bundle of habits at forty and there is a want of that pliability, and accommodation of temperament to climate, which is always found in earlier life. Still less, do I think, they can draw, their rules of living, from those of their own age, who are moving in the some circle with themselves; for these will be Civil or Military servants, of the Company of same fifteen, or twenty years standing who have been long reconciled to the climate, and may do with impunity what would be hardly safe, for one newly arrived. Such men, must, study, rather to prevent, than cure; and above all, let them look to the menssana, for no where, is the mutual dependence of mind on matter, so severely felt as, in India,

D.

Kolapore, 3d August 1831.

MURATHEE DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Your paper of Saturday last contains a communication by R. S. on Captain Molesworth's Dictionary, which has astonished me not a little. Its statements are so reckless, and the tone in which it is written is so angry, that it must be apparent to all who peruse it, that it neither originates in the desire of guarding the public against the influence of the alleged extravagance of the praise of a writer in the Oriental Christian Spectator, nor in the wish to present a fair account of the merits of the work to which it refers. Your correspondent is like the glow-worm, which got mighty incensed at the rising of the sun.

Why should R. S. be offended at a Dictionary receiving, in any quarter, the expression of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

the "highest approbation"? Is not every literary Work of superlative excellence, and immense labour, entitled to notice of this kind, from all who comprehend its merits, and reap the advantages to be derived from it. Dr. Johnson, I am persuaded, would laugh at the use which is made of his authority; and, instead of concluding *a prior* that the Works of Stephanus &c. could, in no respect, be surpassed, he would give any work presented to him a fair and full examination, and make this trial the ground of his judgement.

The Review in the O. C. S. remarks, respecting the Muhrathee Dictionary, that "in regard to copiousness of collection, fulness, and accuracy of rendering, and propriety of illustration, it will stand an honourable and advantageous comparison with the most approved compilations connected with any language." In order to prove that this assertion is without foundation, R. S. endeavours to shew that the Muhrathee Dictionary is too copious: and that "its *copiousness*," to use his own contradictory and inaccurate language, 'is it principal DEFECT"! He is not satisfied, however, by giving us this specimen of his powers as a logician, and linguist; but he condescends on particulars, to shew us the extent of his ignorance, and the boldness with which he can make assertions which are not supported by facts. On each of his heads, I shall make a few remarks.

1st. No ignorance of Sanskrit, appears in the Muhrathee Dictionary. The words said to be Sanskrit truly belong to that ancient language. For words of Sanskrit origin, which appear with a change of form, the Muhrathee people are to be blamed, and not the compiler of the Dictionary, whose duty is to present them as they are found in the current language. I have the pleasure of knowing many of the Muhrathee Scholars, who are in the habit of using Captain M.'s. Dictionary; and I have not heard an individual of their number complain of any superabundance of Sanskrit words. I have heard them acknowledge the judgement with which the selection was made, and the great care taken in expressing and illustrating the meaning.

2d. Let R. S. produce, from the Dictionary, some specimens of the "Numerous Hindi, Persian, and Arabic words which most certainly are not current among the Muhrathee." When he exhibits them, the readers of the Courier will be prepared to form a judgement.

3d. I desiderate a few examples of the "numerous pretended compound words," to which R. S. alludes. The remark that "there is scarcely a compound term in Muratha can only be made by a person who has a very superficial acquaintance with that language.

4th. Imitative words may be formed at pleasure in Muhrathee and frequently depend for their signification, on the manner in which they are used; but those which are rendered by Captain M. are not of this character. Their insertion forms one of the peculiar excellencies of the dictionary. If precedents had been merely consulted, they would doubtless, as R. S. informs us, have been omitted. *Utility*, was consulted, and they have found a place.

5th. The preface of the Dictionary apologizes for the "obscene words" admitted. Let R. S. turn up Col. Kennedy's Dictionary under the letters च and फ and extend his censure.

6. Will R. S. give a specimen of a word "formed by the compiler himself? He will find a considerable number of grammatical formations, which will prove highly useful to him in his studies.

On the ground of the particulars on which I have made these remarks, R. S. arrives at the strange conclusion.—"It will be hence apparent that this work has little pretensions (few claims?) to the name of a Muhrathee Dictionary; for I will venture to affirm that not one-fourth part of the words contained in it is in *current use* among the Muhrathees." The haste of this assertion, and its opposition to fact, are quite akin to the ungenerous and ungrounded assertions about Capt. Molesworth's attainments in English literature. Remarks "on the study of general grammer and philology," in the mouth of R. S. are not a little absurd. It is evident, from the letter which he sent to you last Saturday, that he requires again to peruse Lindley Murray. His misplaced "fors" and buts" &c. &c. shew that he is unacquainted with practice of rules of English Syntax; and his assertion about the meanings of Muhrathee words "betrays," to use his own expressions "an inconceivable ignorance of the very nature of language." He declares that the words used by an agricultural people could never acquire" different significations and various shades of meaning." This remark is contrary to the fact admitted by every philological writer with whom I am acquainted, that "among the lower orders of Society, there are comparatively few words in use, and that these words have comparatively numerous meanings and applications." It is contradicted by the evidence afforded by every page of the Muhrathee Dictionary.

"But since the Muhratha's possess no literature, "ask R. S. for what purpose was this voluminous Mahrathee and English Dictionary Compiled?" It has been compiled, I answer, for many purposes. It has been compiled that a literature may be given to the Muhrathees; and that those who study their language, for the purpose of holding intercourse with them may possess every facility in their studies. The attempts of R. S. at detracting from it will have the effect of bringing it into more extensive notice. The students of Muhrathee will at least make a trial of it, before they venture on rejecting it; and the literati of Europe, whose condemnation, to the detriment of oriental scholars in Bombay, is so feelingly and come passionately anticipated by R. S. will not be extended without a strict *examination*." I advise R. S. to keep quiet, and I remain, Mr. Editor.

Your most obedient Servant,
A. Z.

11*th August*, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The letter of R. S. in your last paper has much surprized one who professes himself an admirer of Molesworth Dictionary, and who now in consequence ventures to intrude himself on the public.

This work which is made the subject of such bitter criticism, excited my attention, as I had for many years heard through private channels of the intense labor bestowed on it, and of the author's * acute and penetrating mind, and extensive information. I must confess to a further bias in favor of the work arising from intercourse with several intelligent Bramhuns acquainted with the progress of the undertaking, who without exception, spoke in terms of admiration of the great knowledge of Mahathee possessed by the authors, especially by Captain Molesworth, and also informed me of the great pains taken to arrive at correct definitions of words, none being inserted without passing through the scrutiniring ordeal of sundry examinations, and where doubt arose, reconsidered argumentation or even rejection.

The Dictionary at length has come before the public: I have attentively examined the principles of its composition and selected at hap hazard from the mass, sundry words for a more correct opinion of it than I could arrive at by a general inspection of so large a work. After a few days patient labor I arose from my task firmly convinced of its being a most valuable addition to oriental literature, I am quite prepared to state at length the grounds on which I arrived at this conclusion, but I will leave it to the authors themselves to prove their claims to the favorable opinion of the public, confining myself to a few remarks on your correspondents letter.

What could have infused such gall into this composition it is difficult to divine, but in the effort to lower the authors of the Dictionary in the eyes of the learned, the author of this letter has strangely lowered himself. He thinks it very absurd to compare this Dictionary with the stupendous labors of various celebrated lexicographers; ignorant and prejudiced men only are misled by names, let us look somewhat deeper into the matter, since gentlemen who for the better part of their lives have devoted themselves to the study of the Oriental languages, toiling upwards of six years with the most unwearying labor and research, assisted by several learned Bramhuns selected from others for intelligence and knowledge: now though the unobtrusive modesty of the authors has prevented them from trumpeting their own fame to the world, it is possible and indeed probable that instead of seeking notoriety and counting on praise, they may have labored the more deeply to deserve† it; feeling the probability of this, I am at a loss to discover ought ridiculous in the comparison that has called forth the sneers of your correspondent, his competency to judge of the work may be very great, but instead of writing with the candour of an impartial judge, his letter breathes a bitter spirit of sarcasm and contumely, the tone of the writer will defeat his ends, men will naturally imagine criticism springing up with such virulence, to be founded on personal ill feeling, and not justice, and may therefore attribute his special pleading, to the retainer of prejudice, self interest, or to any thing rather than to unbiassed judgment. R. S. commences his letter agreeing with Dr. Johnson that a lexicographer may only hope to escape cencure, not aspire to praise, few having enjoyed such negative recompense, he ends it with a note expressing his astonishment that an Editor of a review should suppose it possible for men to differ in opinion respecting the merits of a Dictionary which he thinks oriental scholars in *general* will highly approve of, as if a Book were a bale of cotton, regarding whose qualities the opinions of dealers in that article are not likely to differ, or as if there were no such thing in the world as literary prejudice. A Dictionary of such a language as Mahrathee must be ever liable to criticism; the admission or rejection of foreign words and of provincialisms, must prove an evenu in which disputants *may* bandy words with each other for ever. R. S. gives mere opinions without proofs, however, as he has placed them in formidable array I request the public to reflect with me or their soundness, perchance we may find them to be like the drum in the fable, a very awful thing at a distance, but wonderful to say on a nearer investigation. *only vox et præterea nihil.*

1st. Our splenetic Critic states without a shadow of proof that the compiler is ignorant of Sanskrit judging solely by the form which many words of that language assume in the Dictionary, forgetting that the authors expressly warned their readers, that the appearance of foreign words and their interpretations, had reference to their form and use among the Mahratees and not to the language whence they were derived. Regarding the propriety of admitting Sanskrit and other exotic words, I find the following authority in the preface to to Vans Kennedy's Dictionary "The Mahrathae language presents three distinct styles which vary considerably from each other, the 1st or Pracrit is employed in Books only and abounds in Sanscrit words, the 2d is the language spoken by all well educated Natives particularly by such as have been employed in any situation Civil or Military under Government, it admits less frequently of Sanscrit words, but adopts *freely* such as belong to Arabic, Persian. Hindi. The 3d Style is peculiar to the cultivators and lower classes; in this foreign words are introduced more sparingly &c." Again speaking of the words in his Dictionary inserted without any lingual mark he says "all the words not thus distinguished are either pure Maratha or adopted with *less or more change* from the Sunscrit" in another part of the preface the author bears evidence to the great assistance to be derived from natives in the compilation of a Dictionary which he truly states must be particularly valuable, as from various causes they are able to give better difinitions of Mahrathee words than an European.

But in addition to the testimony of so high an authority as Col. Vans Kennedy on points of Oriental literature, every Mahrathse Scholar must know the almost unlimited claim made by the Muhrathees to foreign aid. As a specimen of the manner in which the Persians borrow from Arabic, Sir W. Jones has given us the following comparison. "The tone *lex* is *vecta ratio* conformable *ratura* which by commanding *vocet ad officium* by forbidding *à fraude deterreat*. If this be the case with a language borrowing from one foreign tongue only, what are we to expect in a language borrowing from four? Yet the insertion of Sanskrit words in this Dictionary is found fault with, on what principle I profess myself quite unable to understand, with regard to the alterations of other Sanskrit words complained of, authority for this has been just shown: what havock would R. S. make of an English dictionary, were he to cut it down to his Standard; were Cicero to revisit the world he would doubtless be surprized at the way the nations of Europe have re-coined the language of his noble orations into their own barbarisms, but he must be metempsychosed into an R. S. ere he would quarrel with modern lexicographers from giving insertion to these words because they were not pure Latin. Methinks however by the Brahmanical doctrine, that the learned Roman has ill deserved such a fate.

bers he alludes to under this head, the public may decide, as he has not done so, I can only oppose opinion to opinion; considering the scrutiny they have undergone by learned natives from various districts of Maharathee, it is highly probable that the words objected to as not current, may be found in use amongst some portion or other of the Maharathee, People. Would R. S. set up his own want of universal knowledge as a Standard for Lexicographers to compile their works by?

3. The compound words against which R. S. pours out the vials of his wrath "possess with few exceptions a more extended sense than the bare rule for framing them would furnish, they are therefore with much propriety admitted and with regard to the exceptions they are given, so say the authors, as specimens for the learner to form others by, the most useful only being inserted, but would it not have been more candid in R. S. before condemning this Dictionary as a disgrace to the literati of Bombay, if he had informed us that it could plead the authority of the most celebrated lexicographer of all nations for the insertion of such words? as an example I beg to refer him and the public, to the edition of Johnson's Dictionary by Todd, whose work again corrected and revised by another author. A. Chalmers F. S. A. notwithstanding upwards of 70 years experience, and the ordeal of numerous editions, contains a host of compound words coming under R. S.'s rule of exclusion; let my reader turn his eye for example to No. 1 column of the subjoined cable. If your correspondent will point me out as many useless compounds to a word in Molesworth, I will allow him to have some grounds for his censure and yet not then in the manner he has conveyed it, bespattering him with abuse whilst he holds up others formed on the same principles to the admiration of the public, why not rather say as the Earl of Orroy did of some faults in Johnson "*Sed hæ snnt nugæ*" in a work however composed chiefly for men acquiring a new language, the generality of students will duly appreciate the aid afforded them in Molesworth R. S. remark as to their being scarce a compound tone in Mahrathee is truly surprising; no man can converse with an intelligent Bramhun for five minutes without perceiving his errors.

4th. These imitative and republicative words are given because they are highly useful and because the leaner would be puzzled at meeting them without examples of their formation, persons may differ as to the extent to which they should be admitted or even as to their admission at all on the score of precedence but we can not deny their utility, so that the author deserves praise for being the first to set so useful an example.

5th. This remark needs no comment, R. S. must have been sadly pressed for an argument when he could descend to such an unphilological accussation.

6th. The words formed by the compiler himself, may perhaps take up one page out of 1162, let me not be mistaken the words are not framed out of the exuberance of the Author's imagination, but are merely new compounds of known words, the reason is stated, the authors are desirous of giving information to the Muhrathees and put their own countrymen in the way of communicating it. I wonder whether R. S. will object to the insertion of such words as Steam Engine or Steamer, in the next dictionary of our own language, indeed I would advise him to excite the first framer of these words before the bar of public opinion for a breach of the laws of philology to be consistent he will of course insist that no such words as centri-fugal or centri-petal &c should have been coined from the Latin, to enable our ideas to appear in clothing according as they may have spring up into existence.

7th. It is unfair to censure Molesworth for inserting what almost every dictionary I have ever met with, contains in a greater proportion, the rule of criticism is generally * sounds, but it is most absurdly brought to bear on the work under discussion. As facts are stubborn things, I will not content myself with barely stating an opinion, but submit a small table of examples in proof of my assertion. These are Selected quite accidentally, I doubt not that many much stronger examples could be found.

Column No. 1, referred to in proceeding part of letter.	Todds. Johnson.	Meninski.	Richardson Persian and Arab Dict.
		Persian.	
Horse—	Think.		
" back.	Thinking.	کردن	گفت
" bean.	Thought.		
" block.			
" boat.	Gilchrists	کردہ	
" boy.	English and		گفتن
" breaker.	Hindoostanee	کن	
" courser.	Dictionary.		
" drench.	Do.		گفتہ
" dung.	To do.	کنان	
" flesh.	done.		
" fly.	don't.		
" guards.		کنندہ	و
" hair.	Doyeo's		
" keeper.	French and		
" knave.	English Dict		گویا
" leech.		Arabic.	
" litter.	roine.	عالم	
" load.	Croyant.		گویند
" ly.	Cru.	علم	
" man.	independen		
" manship	of a variety	عاما	گویندہ
" meat.	of grammati-		
" milliner.	cal formations	علمی	گوی
" pond.	given under		
" race.	the verb.	علیم	
" shoe.			
" stealer.	Gesner's	معالم	
" way.	Latin Dict.		
" whip.		معلم	
	Doceo.		
	Docens.	معلوم	
	Doctus.		
	Docendus.	معلومات	
	not counting such formations as.		
	Docenter.	معلومت	
	Docte.		
	&c. &c.		

so far from "Molesworth" being encumbered by grammatical formalties casual verbs are even omitted what other dictionary has pared down its bulk with such economy of space? Meninski, Richardson Shakespear &c. never ventured on this.

I partly agree with R. S. in opinion that the authors have occasionally *shadowed* out their interpretations too far, as for instance in the verb लागणे but all I would wish to say on this point is, that they have followed up a good rule to too great a length, as it becomes a question how far the utility of the most refined correctness, approaching to what the orientals call Mooshigafee, may be neutralized by the perplexity in which the learner is involved amongst such a mass of interpretations. But even if stronger reasons were wanting, consistency alone should have forbidden R. S. to censure the Dictionary for its bulk, whilst in the same breath he finds fault with the authors for not making it half as long again, by annexing the interpretation of every popular phrase and idiom.

R. S. makes some illnatured remarks on the language used by the authors; utility, not show, has been their aim many persons will think them justified in making use of words even of their own composing if quite *plain* and *intelligeble* when the tone interpretation and *construction* of the Murathee word is thereby more correctly given, and circumlocution saved. To accuse the authors of ignorance of their own language on this ground appears to me the height of absurdity. Sir W. Jones may be as well accused of ignorance of English grammers because he has used "his self" in preference to "himself."

With regard to R. S's. observations on the Murat'ha people I am puzzled to discover how he can reconcile their history from the time of Seevajee downwards, to his own discription, nor can I see why the ideas of a people should not be enlarged or why new wants should not beget new ideas, *merely* because they have not recorded them in books. Metaphysical subtlety is the characteristic of the Braminical class, and where men have few external resources of science and general literature, they may naturally be apt to exercise their ingenuity, in hairsp itting the significations of words —— R. S. censures the multiplicity of definition: I was at first inclined to do so too, but after deep reflection I could discover no plan better calculated to prevent the learner from mistaking the original by any double meaning of its English representative.

Such Mr. Editor are the opinions of a man

---

* When I speak of *the author*, Capt. Molesworth the chief labourer in the work is of course understood, the others performing subordinate portions of the labor, his being the master mind.

† Surely R. S. would not find fault because the Marathee language itself is not capable of requiring such dictionaries as the Greek or Latin—making the authors accountable for all its deficiencies.

* I say generally for it would be incorrect to apply it to languages formed like the arabic.

who has passed a considerable portion of his life in the cultivation of oriental literature; they may be incorrect, but I can say with confidence they are sincere, If the author deems R. S's. attack on him worth his notice I trust to see him take up the gauntlet publicly thrown down. I wish I could add, without the haughty dictatorial style of virulence so ill calculated to lead to a calm discussion of the merits of the Dictionary.

Yours very obediently,
POLYGLOT.

RACES TO COME.

POONA RACES.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Poona Course held this day, 28th December 1830, Mr. Harrison, Captain Havelock, and Captain Luykin, were elected stewards for the ensuing meeting. and Captain T. D. Morris Secretary,

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried.

That the present Race Bungalows be sold by Public auction and a new stand be built by subscription upon a new course.

That the Meeting commence the first Tuesday in December 1831 at 4 P. M. the running to be continued on the afternoon of every Tuesday and Friday at the same hour, and a Dinner to be provided each day at ½ past 6 at the Race Stand at——— per head: and a Tiffen at one O'clock, on the day preceding each days racing.

That the meeting be regulated by the Rules laid down in the Racing Calender for 1829, and in order to give young Horses what is usually considered a fair chance, that the Poona standard weight for age be fixed at

2 Years.....	a Feather
3 Years.....	6 st. 5 lbs.
4 Years.....	7 st. 8 lbs.
5 Years.....	8 st. 5 lbs.
6 Years.....	8 st. 12lbs.
Aged.....	9 st.

In give and take weights 14 Hands to carry 9 stone.

In whim weights 14 Hands and aged 8st. 7lbs with the rate of 7 lbs, give and take for every year and every Inch.

LOCAL CLAUSES.

1st. Every horse bred in India of English Dam and Sire, or bred in and imported from the Cape of Good Hope; or any Horse bred out of the Bombay Territory from Sire or Dam possessing any English blood, to carry ten pounds in addition to the Poona Standard, or whatever scale of weights the Public Race be ran in ——— and every Horse bred in and imported from great Britain to carry eighteen pounds in addition to any of the above mentioned Poona Standards. Every other breed of horses to be on anequality with Arabs; Mares and Geldings in all cases allowed three pounds.

2d. That in consequence of the impossibility of procuring correct certificates of age from the Breeders of Arabs a professional Gentleman be solicited to attend at the Race stand three days previous to the Meeting. whose sole opinion shall be taken on this head, and be decisive, nor shall any horse be exempt fom this examination whose owner does not at the same period send or produce a certificate of age from the Secretary of one of the established courses in India, or an authenticated statement of previous public running, whe ein the horse's age is distinctly specified; and with regard to when a horse has started the beginning and ending of the same year, it is to be distinctly understood that any horse claiming his age on the Poona course from former recorded performances on another, is supposed as in England, to have completed a year the May day previous.

Horses intended to enter in Give and Take or Whim weights to be measured the same day in the presence of one or more stewards, or be subject to a fine of two gold Mohurs.

Clause 3d.---Horses walking over the Poona course to receive only half the amount of the Public Plate or Purse and no horse, to be allowed to walk over more than once during the meeting. One Gold Mohur entrance to the course to be paid by every horse entering for Plate, or Match, or Sweepstake, and whenever the public money exceeds three hundred Rupees, two Goid Mohurs.

Much inconvenience having hitherto arisen from the delay in entering horses, sealed nominations for the respective Races must be addressed the Secretary and delivered *to him at the Race stand before twelve o'clock* on the day preceding each day's running and all Horses entering after that hour must pay five gold mohurs to the fund in addition to the usual course entrance.

The following Races were then fixed on, and it was unanimously resolved that no alteration should be made in the terms of running tillthe close of the meeting of 1831.

POONA TURF MEETING 1831.

First day Tuesday, December 6th

1st. A. Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each, P. P. for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Matc or Sweepstakes, carrying 8 St 4 lb. Two Miles, to be closed on the 15th October 1831.

2d. The Spear Stakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each and 300 Rupees from the Fund, for Horses, which when carrying their respective owners have, during the year 1831, taken three first Spears in the Deccan; the second Horse to receive back his stake. To be closed on the 15th October 1831. 11 8st. Once round the course Gentlemen riders. 8 Subscribers.

3rd. The seventh renewal of the Claret Stakes, of Rupees, 200 each, and 600 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses, weight for age and Inches, Heats, one mile and half. close 15th October 1831.

4th. First year of the Poona Riddlesworth of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for all colts. that have a colts Tooth on the 31st July, 1831. Weight for age, one mile and a quarter to be closed on the 31st July 1831. Two Subscribers.

SECOND DAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 9TH.

1st. The Champaign Stakes of Rupees 250 each with 500 Rupees from the Fund, for Horses that have never won before the Meeting of 1831, and are "bona fide" the property of Subscribers to the stakes. To be named on or before the 15th October, 1831.---Three Miles, weight for age.

2d. A. Plate given by Sir John Malcolm. of Rupees 800, for Maidens bred in the Bombay Territory, of which a certificate will be required, weight for age, heats one mile and a distance. Three Horses to start or the Plate to be reserved for another year.

3rd. The Hunters stakes of Rupees 100 each and 400 Rupees from the Fund, if four Horses start Gentlemen Riders, the last Horse to pay the second Horses Stakes 11 st. 3 miles.

4th. A. Match for one hundred Gold Mohurs P. P. Two-Miles 8 st. 7 lb.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY. DEC. 13TH.

1st. The Deccan Cup value 1000 Rupees, by a subscripition of not less than 50 Rupees, the surplus in specie, to be added to a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for Arabs that never started before the meeting of 1831, carrying 8 stone, heats round the course winners to carry 3lb. extra, non subscribers to the cup to pay Rupees 300 to the sweepstakes. To be closed on the 1st February 1831. A cup has been ordered from England. 34 subscribers.

2d. The Give and Take of Rupees 400 from the fund to be added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each; heats 2 mile's weight for inches.

3d. The Sungum Stakes, of Rupees 100 each and 400 from the Fund, for all Arab and Bombay Bred Horses 9st. 7lb. winners of one Race to carry 3lb. of two or more, 7lb. extra. heat one Mile.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

1st. The Ladies Purse of Rupees 600 to be added to a Sweepstakes of ten Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab and Bombay bred horses, weight for age, heats 2 miles, winners of one race to carry 3lb. and of two 5lb. and of three or more 7lb. extra.

2d. A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rupees each, half forfeit to the day of running, and 250 forfeit if declared before the 15th November 1831 for horses that never started before the meeting; open till 15th October 1831, 8st. 7lbs. heats a mile and a half and a distance.

3d. A. Silver Tankard value 450 Rupees by a Subscription of 50 Rupees each, the surplus in specie, with 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all Horses which have during the year 1831 taken six first spears carrying their respective Owners in the Deccan, Gentlemen riders, 10st. 7-lbs. once round the course, the last Horse to pay the 2nd Horse's Stakes---A Tankard has been ordered---already 9 Subscribers.

4th. The new course Plate of Rupees 800 from the Fund to be added to a sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses, weight for age. Four Miles.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 23TH.

1st, The Kirkee Cup, value 100 guineas given by the Officers of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to be run for by a free handicap of all horses that never won before the meeting of 1831, and have saved their distance in any public race during that meeting, one mile and a half and a distance. A cup has been ordered from England

2d. A Galloway Plate of 300 Rupees from the fund, to be added to a Sweepstakes of 50 Rupees each for Galloways not exceeding 13 hands 2 ins. Give and take weight; Heat one mile and a half.

3d. The Hack Stakes of 50 Rupees each, with 300 Rupees from the fund. the winner to be sold for six hundred Rupees if claimed within an hour after coming in, owners of horses to have preference according to place, 10st, one mile, gentlemen riders, the second horse to receive back his stake.

4th. The Poona Handicap of Rupees 1000 to be added to a Sweepstakes of ten Gold Mohurs each for all horses that have started during the meeting, two miles and a half, the horses to be handicaped immediately after the fourth day's running and such as decline the handicap before 12 o'clock on the following day, to pay half forfeit. Three horses to start or no public money to be given

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY DEC. 23rd.

1st. A. Forced Handicap of Rupees 200, with Rupees 600 from the Fund, for all winners of the Meeting except the Spear Stakes. Galloway, Produce, Hunters, Hack, and Native Plates, Two miles.

2d. The Poney Plate of Rupees 100 for Ponies under 12 hands (catch weight) Heats half a mile.

3rd. The Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, with 500 from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never won before the Meeting 11 st. 7 lb. a mile and a half, Gentlemen Riders, open till the 15th October 1831; if 4 Subscribers before the day of closing, 500 Rupees instead of 300 will be given from the Fund.

4th. The Beaten Plate of Rupees 400, for such beaten Horses of the season as have saved their distance in any one Race during the Meeting one mile and a half, to be handicapped.

There will be a meeting of subscribers and a dinner at the Stand on the 15th October at seven o'clock, the day on which several of the stakes close, gentlemen who wish to dine will be pleased to send their names to the peon at the race Bungalow three days previous.

T. D. MORRIS.
Secretary.

DEESA RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 6TH DEC. 1831.

1ST RACE.---A Sweepstakes for all Arab Horses that never started. 200 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund. Heats 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. to be closed Six Weeks before the first day of running.

5 Subscribers.

2D RACE.---The Harmonic Stakes of 400 Rupees from the Fund with 50 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses carrying 12 stone, Heats 2 miles.

FRIDAY 9TH DEC.

1ST RACE.---A Sweepstakes for all Arab Horses, that never started 150 Rupees H. F. with 300 Rupees from the Fund. Heats 1 and ¼ mile, weight for age, to be closed 1st September.

6 Subscribers.

2D RACE.---A Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund for all Horses carrying [illegible]

TUESDAY 13TH.

1ST RACE.---The Hunters Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, with 50 Rupees entrance. One 2 miles, weight 11 stone. Winner to be sold for 1500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after the race, places having priority of choice.

2D RACE.---Pony Plate for all Ponies 13 Hds. and under, 200 Rupees from the Fund, Heats round the course, catch weights.

FRIDAY 16TH.

1ST RACE.---The Deesa Plate of 1200 Rupees from the Fund and 1200 Rupees among the Subscribers, one 3 mile heat, winners of 1 race to carry 4lbs. of 2, 7lbs. of more, 9lbs. extra; Horses that never started before the meeting allowed 3lbs. Four Subscribers or the race to be remodelled: closed the day before the meeting.

2D RACE.--- Hack Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, Heats round the course, 8, 10lbs. Winner to be sold for 600 Rupees if demanded within half an hour.

TUESDAY 20TH.

1ST RACE,---The Ladies Purse of Rupees 300 from the Fund with 30 Rupees entrance for all Horses weight for age and inches---Heats 1 mile, 14 Hds. and aged, to carry 9 stone.

2D RACE.---A handicap of 800 Rupees from the Fund with 100 Rupees entrance for all horses. No horse to be handicapped above 10 stone. Any owner refusing to start his horse after being handicapped to forefit 100 Rupees to the Fund. One 3 mile Heat.

English blood excluded.

By Order of the Stewards.
C. NORTH,
Secretary.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—AUG. 13TH, 1831.

Saturday.....	2 35
Sunday.....	3 28
Monday.....	4 31
Tuesday.....	5 49
Wednesday.....	7 05
Thursday.....	8 08
Friday.....	9 00

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 144 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 107 at 116
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 111 at 112 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon P. Stewart from Tannah.
Assist. Surgeon Thos. Jas. Knox, Medical E.
Lieut. E. Farquharson, 1st. Artillery, from Poonah.
Brigade Major Cotgrave, Artillery from Poonah.
Lieut. Thornton, 19th Regt N. I. from Mallegaum.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon Smytton M. Batt. to Sea.
Ens. Jackson 24th Regt. N. I. to England.
Col. R. Whish, Artillery, to Poonah.
Brigade Major Cotgrave, Artillery, to Deckan.
Lieut. Del Hoste, Qr. Mr. Genl. Dept. to Solapoor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Breach House, on Wednesday the 10th of August, the Lady of Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, R. N. Superintendent of the Indian Navy, of a Son.

At Bombay on the 11th of August, the Lady of the Rev. Wm. Harris, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 3rd. Inst. at the house of C. D. Straker Esq. Sholapore by Lieut. Colonel G. B. Brook's Commanding the Station Ensign John Ramsay of the 9th Regt. N. I. to Anna Daughter of the late John Macalister Esq. Genoy.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 7th. Ship Drongan, John McKenzie, Master, from Mauritius 23d July.

Do. 8th. Ship Gipsey, Robt. Highat Master from Liverpool, 1st May.

Passengers.—Thos. Jas. Knox, Asst. Surg. Mr Francis Martin.

Arrived at Swan River, June 1st from Bombay, the Swan River Packet J. McDermotte Master.

August 8th Ship Fazel Currim, from Mocha.

9th Ship Futtay Raymon, Hajee, Abdulla Nacquedah, from Mocha 29th July 1831

Passengers.—Pashaw of Delies Son, Barra Saib

11th American Brig Nereus, John Endicott, Master from Salem, 24th April.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 6th. His Majesty's Ship Satellite M. T. Hare Esq. Acting Comd. to Trincomalie.

Passengers.—Mr. and Miss Craven, and Lieut. Maling.

Do. Ship Duke of Roxburgh Thomas Browne Master to Canton.

7th. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Hythe, Capt. Thos. Shepherd master to China.

Passengers.—Dr. Smyttan, J. Page, Thos. Wace, and 1 Servant.

Do. Barque Fortune, Robt. Crawford, Master, to the Clyde.

Passengers.—Capt. W. Lewis, Mr. Thos. Wooler, and Mr. Gunter.

Do. Ship Earl of Eldon, Ed. Theaker, Master to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Rawlings, Mr. Hart, Lieut. Rawlings, Lieut. Houston, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Kempthorn, Ensign Jackson, Dr. Walter, Mr. Phibbs, and Mr. Stewart.

Do. Ship Shahool Hamud, John Morris, Master to China.

Passengers.—Mr Jas. Morris.

August 9th The Hon'ble Company's Ship Herefordshire, Captain Wm. Hope, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. A. Johnston, Master Ed. Foord.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, G. Honner Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—1 Portuguese.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane, Drongan and Gipsey.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Manckborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, George Cruttenden, Cavendish Bentinck.

ARAB.—Fazarabany. Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.

Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, Amherst, and Elphinstone,

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

FRENCH—Hebe,

BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831.

By the arrival of the Brig *Nereus*, from Salem the 24th of April, we have received American papers up to that date; but from a hasty glance at their contents have not been able to discover any transatlantic intelligence of peculiar interest.

We observe, however, that the election of a person to fill the important situation of Chief Magistrate of the Republic, has again begun to convulse the country; and like the plague in Egypt, appears destined to be never laid at rest.

Scarcely had the agitation subsided into which the last election threw the nation, before intriguing commenced among the high officers of Government, for a successor to the presidential chair, the present occupant of which, it appears entered into an agreement with them to decline a re-election, for the purpose of securing their support at the time he was raised to his present situation.

However, now that he finds himself comfortably seated in the possession of power, he appears by no means inclined to lay it down so quietly; and the last accounts from the capital, represent the Secretaries to Government as having gone "en masse" to him for the purpose of tendering their resignations, in consequence of his resolution to offer himself again for the suffrages of his countrymen.

The Parliamentary intelligence brought by the Gipsey possesses so much interest, that, in the absence of foreign news of importance, we could not, we believe, have occupied our columns in a better manner than by devoting the greater part of them, to the extraordinary debates that took place during the week preceding the prorogation of Parliament.

The grand object of attention now, is the coming elections; and though there is every appearance of a hard struggle taking place between the opposing parties, yet the spirit of the times appears to be too unfavorable to the continuance of abuse, to render the result of a choice of representatives wherever it rests with the people, at all doubtful.

It is more than probable that the new returns will bring ministers a considerable reinforcement of county members who, together with those returned from the Treasury boroughs, will make a sufficient majority to defeat, if it should be attempted, a renewal of the artful policy by which they have been so successfully assailed upon the details of the Reform Bill during the late session, At all events the prorogation, which appears to have resulted as much from the firm resolution of His Majesty, as from the necessity of his ministers, has been hailed with so much satisfaction through out every portion of the country, that we imagine it would alone be sufficient to render the success of the great measure for which it was resorted to, no longer problematical.

Statement of the origin and progress of the Plague as it occured in Baydad, and among the Residency Establishment in its progress towards Bussora by Dr. Montifiore.

About the middle of February, 1831, a report reached Bagdad that the Plague which had nearly depopulated Tabriz and its neighbourhood, had reached Soolemaniah about one hundred and fifty miles distant, but little attention was paid to it. As it was immediately after contradicted whilst it was stated that the report had originated from the Pacha who wished the minds of the inhabitants of Bagdad directed to any subject but his own affairs which were at that time, in a very disagreeable situation.

The report again became slightly prevalent about the latter end of the month, and a man who was said to be labouring under the disease was sent to the Medical Officer in charge of the Residency, who stated the person to be labouring under a common glandular affection of the neck, and that there were no symptom of plague about him.

The weather had been during the whole of the season very uncommon, instead of a slight fall of rain in October and November, with some smart showers in January and February, it had been in the former period exceedingly heavy and the river had in the month of November risen about twenty feet, the common rise at that period being only three or four; from that time we had occasionally very heavy showers of rain and the river continued to have very great variations in its quantity of water, sometimes rising or falling several feet, in the four and twenty hours; severe thunder storms accompanied this state of the weather and the temperature of the air was considerably higher than it generally is at that time of the year.

This stormy weather continued during the whole time of our remaining at Bagdad, and accompanied us nearly to Bussorah, scarcely a night intervening without thunder and lightening with rain and sudden squalls from the South.

The usual rise in January commenced rather late; and by the begining of March the river was as high as I had seen it in May, in the two former seasons, and the atmosphere was so mild that fires were dispensed with in the mornings and evening, although they are generally retained to the end of the month.

The situation of Bagdad is in an extensive plain with the river Tigris running through it, and dividing it into two unequal portions, by much the most considerable of which is on the Eastern bank of the river, the two portions are connected by a bridge of boats which are removed during the storms or high rises in the river, on the banks on either side, both in and outside of the tower are a number of gardens, and cultivated grounds, on the North; and North East a high and dry desert without a mark of vegetation, on the South the land is low and intersected by a canal and its branches, dug by the present Pacha for the irrigation of the soil and on the West are some very extensive marshes.

The town is surrounded by a wall varying from about 15 to 25 feet high and an outer ditch which is commonly dry.

The circumference on the Eastern bank is about 3½ Miles, on the Western about 2 Miles, the river between varying from 180 to 300 yards in breath.

On Sunday, the 27th of March a report reached me that the Plague had broken out in the Jewish quarter to the North, and in the Eastern quarter of Abdol Ghadur; these are the most populous and dirty portions of Bagdad, and situated on either side of the gate through which the Caravans to and from Soolemaniah pass. On receiving a confirmation of the intelligence from Major Taylor, I determined as I had no official employment in Bagdad, to hire a boat and go to Bushire.

28th. Accompanied Dr. Baigrie the Residency Civil Surgeon, to the quarter Abdol Ghadur, and saw about 14 cases, which in my opinion were plague.

The principal symptoms were in every case more or less of Coma, fever, with the pulse in the more recent cases (2 or 3 days standing) full and quickish while in those of longer durations, quick and irregular the skin was hash and cold slight anxiety in the countenance and inquinal, or axiliary swellings, most of which were glandular.

The generality of the cases had been of 6 or 7 days standing, and in these, extreme pain was complained of from the swellings, in several houses, one two and even three deaths had occurred during the last fortnight, these had occurred at various periods from 3 to 7 days small red spots were very general they were mostly extremely small almost as if they had been made with the points of pins.

In every case the Bowels were constipated, we ordered them generally to be bled and gave a small purgative of Jalap, Calomel and Cream of Tartar; and determined to renew our enquiries on the following day.

On our returning home, a man presented himself in the streets, and stated he had been taken ill ½ an hour before, he was feverish with a pain in his head, pulse full and quick with slight anxiety in the countenance.

29th. Dr. Baigrie being to day rather unwell, I visited the Arab infected quarter, accompanied by Mr. Groves and a Mr. Elliott, and saw about 6 of yesterday's cases, the purgative and bleeding had certainly relieved that portion and those who had lost blood to the amount of 12 or 16 ounces appeared considerably better, the man who was taken ill the day before in the streets had now an inguinal gland and enlarged to about the size of a Winters bean his head had been relieved by the bleeding and

his bowels had been acted on by the powder, one of them whom I had seen the day before, and who had lost his mother, Wife and daughter died the same night, in his case the eyes were considerably blood shot. I saw 14 fresh cases making in the whole 20 persons out of which glandular swellings were absent from only three Individuals, the symptoms exactly similar to those seen yesterday excepting in one case in which was a Diarrhea, the cases seen to day, were of more recent occurrence than those of yesterday, many having been attacked one and two days, cases had been seized that day, in both the glands of the groin were affected, nearly the ½ the cases seen to day were men. Yesterday at least ¾ were women and children, some not exceeding 3 and 4 years of age. I ordered similar remedies to those prescribed yesterday, with the addition of Blisters to the back of the neck, requesting them to take water acidulated with Nitric acid, as a common drink and a light vegetable diet.

On examing the patients yesterday I smeared my fingures with camphorated oil, to day my clothes were sprinkled with concentrated vinegar, subsequent to which I did not use any means to prevent the effects of cantagion to myself,

30th. This day was employed in procuring articles, preparatory to starting for Kerund, about 120, miles North in the Mountains, no business could be transacted with regard to the boat either yesterday or to-day it being a Jewish holiday. The reports of deaths were various, from 6 or 7 to 30 or 40, they were evidently underrated, the symptoms of alarm from so small a number being too strongly shown in a city whose population must be near 150,000.

Major Taylor having been disappointed in procuring mules, determined to shut himself up in Bagdad and as I had failed in getting a boat, I determined to remain likewise, servants were employed in getting in provisions.

1st May. Servants employed as yesterday, three months pay was given to each man of the detachment and establishment, with orders to provision themselves for that time, a Naique and six men to remain, one Subedar, one Havildar, one Drummer, two Fifers, with eighteen rank and file, the Tindal and men of the Yacht with the carpenters and Smiths were ordered to shut up on board of the vessel,

2d. The house was still partially open for necessaries.

3d. The house was finally closed, a female servant of Mrs. Taylor's left the house to see her nephew who had been ill several days with the plague, and concerning whom various reports were current in the house, most of which however stated him to be dead, of course she was not suffered to return. One of the Sepoys was this day sent out having been taken ill with plague. Dr. Baigrie bled him, and gave him some Calomal and a purgative.

Reports stated the amount of deaths at about 100 daily, some stated only seven or eight, which others made as many hundreds.

4th. Nothing particular occurred in the house; the sepoy was seen by Dr. Baigrie, his head clear since the bleeding.

This evening the population of the city turned out for public prayers, a sure sign of the great increase of deaths.

The Pacha shut himself up in his Ganana allowing it was said only four persons to visit him. Great numbers of the inhabitants leaving the place.

5th. Major Taylor's son taken ill with fever; emetic, opening medecine, and calomal by Dr. Baigrie, the Sepoy much the same, the wailings of persons for the death of relations, were heard from both sides of the river. A brother of one of the sepoys died on board the Yacht.

6th. Major Taylor's private servant Thomas discovered to have been ill for three days, with fever, and buboes, bled, purgative, and sent out. Hogas, a boy taken ill with fever this night.

7th. The boy taken ill with fever last night, sent out, having fever, and buboes examined all the servants; 5 found with slightly enlarged glands; all watched, a Farash taken ill at night.

8th. The Farash sent out, sepoy's mouth was found sore, but he died ½ an hour after having been seen. Hogas reported to be walking about well. Thomas to be better.

9th. Major Taylor's son much better; reports of 1,000 or 1,500 dying daily.

10th. Boats procured for Bussora.

11th. Spent in loading them.

12th. Major Taylor's servant Thomas, died this day.

We entered the boats at noon, a report had prevailed that the plague had found its way to the men of the boat, employed between Bussora and Bagdad, but it had died away again.

We brought to at Gurara 4 miles South of Bagdad to wait for the crew of our boat who were in that city procuring provisions, they came up at sunset and as one of their number complained of head ache he was sent away.

On the 16th the sepoy's boat had to bury two men, one a sepoy, and the other a fakir, who had begged his passage, on the same day a boatman was taken ill with plague in our boat and was ordered to be sent away.

On the 19th Dr. Baigrie's servant was taken ill with fever, we this day entered the Hye having lost sight of all the other boats, excepting that with the ladies on board, one of whom Mrs. Montifiore having been taken ill with a severe cold; I went on board to remain there; this boat had constant communication with our boat, in which it was this day reported that the man taken ill on the 16th had remained till his death on the 18th when he had been buried during the night at Manlet; it was discovered on the next day the 20th that he had died and had been secreted till that time in the boat, Major Taylor and the party therefore left it and we all with the exception of Dr. Baigrie who preferred remaining, went on board the boat, containing the females of the party. Dr. Baigrie's servant was ill of plague.

On this day the Tindal of the boat we were now in complained of having taken cold. I gave him some calomal, jalop, and cream of tartar, which not operating, he had an ounce of salts in the evening, during the night his servant was taken ill screaming and moaning, complained of a pain in the head, and in the right axilla, on examining him early 4. a. m. on the 21st found him with severe fever accompanied with bilious vomiting, and a diffused swelling in the axilla; the Tindal's medecine had operated, he was more feverish with a strong and full pulse, therefore bled him to ℥XVI; sent both of them on board the sick boat. Dr Baigrie's servant died this day. I sent Dr. Baigrie some Oxymuriate of potash, and at his own request some Nitric acid; he complained of having taken a severe cold this day within the head; had taken a purgative, pulse full, recommended him to lose blood; said he would in case he was not better in the evening, at which time Jagair visited him; he then declined losing blood, said he had been perspiring profusely, shivering had gone off; took 10 grains of calomel at night.

On the 22nd a servant of Mr. Lazar's taken ill, appeared stupid the night before, though he said on being questioned that nothing was the matter with him, *now* acknowledges he was ill the night before, eyes suffused with bile, pulse full, bowels costive, pain in the head, foul tongue, and bubo in the left groin.—Pulvis Purgans 3ℓ.—Bled to ℥X

On the next day 23rd, he was placed in a small boat to take him as far as Soogel Shookh, at which place he died on the 24th at noon, on the 26th Dr. Baigries boat came up, the Tindal and his servant had both died, this day one of the trackers who came on board from Soogel Sookh, left us being ill with plague.

The night of the 25th Mr. Lazer alarmed the party in the boat by groaning in his sleep; on my examining him he complained of slight pain in the head, pain in the right groin, in which was a diffused swelling, surrounding a slightly hardened gland, as large as a Kidney Bean, he had been purged three times during the day, tongue white, his pulse full, about 110, skin slightly heated, eyes blood shot, spoke with slight hesitation, determined to bleed him, which was done to about 10 ounces, at which time he had nausea, and endeavoured to throw up, nothing however came but had a strong bilious taste in the mouth, with great thirst; his head felt clearer after the bleeding. Opium and Ipecacuanha qr. 1⅛ to check the purging.

26th No sign of inflamation upon the blood drawn yesterday, the serium small in quantity, he slept well after my leaving him, pulse still quick, about 100; no pain in the head, eyes were generally diffused with blood, but not so intense as last night, tongue cleaner, skin moist, head clear, considerable pain in the groin, still complains of great thirst, gave him 15 grains of calomel at night; bowels had not been open since taking the Opium and Ipecacuanha Pill.

27th Had thrown up during the night, bowels opened 4 times, last time I saw the evacuation, it had the appearance of pure bile; complains of pain in the chest, and bowels, two livid vesictes on the foot which felt like a burning coal; the calomel repeated.

Arrived at Magill this evening 28th complains of oppression at the chest, head continues clear, skin cool, pulse quick, pain in the groin and from the spots, mouth tender, the calomel repeated, bowels opened 9 times between the morning and 2 p. m., at which time gave him a pill which checked the purging; at night repeated the calomel.

Passed a restless night, bowels opened 5 times pulse quick, skin cool, head and eyes clear, pain in the groin and from the spots, feels sickness at the stomach, gave him a pill 1 dram of mecurial ointment night and morning, one grain of Quinine three times a day; allowed him some chicken broth, with a little rice in it; saw him a 4 p. m. when he complained of sickness at the stomach and pain from the swelling (which was the size of a small orange) and from the spots; had taken twice but had thrown the second dose up; had perspired profusely; mouth very sore, bowels had been open 3 or 4 times; skin particularly of the hands and feet cold and clammy, much anxiety in the countenance; tongue white, saw him at 9 p. m. much the same gave him a pill, was sent for about an hour after midnight; on my arrival found him dead; 4 days after his death a female who had assisted Mrs. Lazar in her attendance on her husband, was taken ill with plague, which terminated fatally on the fourth day.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL, 12.

REFORM.

The Earl of HADDINGTON presented a petition against the Reform bill from the freeholders and commissioners of supply of the county of Edinburgh. The petitions condemned the measure as being of too sweeping a kind, but were, by no means opposed to all Reform. There was no country in a happier state as to all the relations of life, than Scotland; and if any Reform should materially change that state, it would be most dearly purchased.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY said there could be no greater fallacy than to ascribe the prosperity of Scotland to the state of the representation.

The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition in favour of the Reform bill from the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY—The noble earl had declared that he considered himself fully committed to the measure, and would stand or fall by it; and yet it was reported, that it was to be meterially altered even in principle, and that the present number of members was to be kept up. He wished to know how these surplus members were to be disposed of, and what boroughs were to be preserved from disfranchisement?

The Earl MANSFIELD of Mans and ROSSLYN calledthe noble marquis to order.

Earl GREY agreed that this was a most inconvenient course of proceeding; still he was not disposed to shelter himself under the point of order. When he stated that he would stand or fall by the measure, he also stated that it was very possible some errors might have crept into the details, and that ministers would not object to make such alterations as were not inconsistent with the efficiency of the measure. The principle of the bill was the removal of abuses in the representation. He did not, consider the reduction in the members an essential principle, although he had thought such reduction would be an improvement. This was no new opinion of his; for he brought forward such a proposition shortly after the union with Ireland, and it would then have been adopted if the necessity of compensation to the disfranchised boroughs, which had been acted upon with regard to Ireland, had not been found a practical difficulty. How the additional number should be distributed, if it should be thought proper to retain it, the House of Commons, and this house, must determine. Neither by himself nor his colleagues would any alteration in the principle of the measure be consented to; and he repeated the pledge which seemed to give the noble marquis so much pleasure, viz. that he for one would stand or fall by the determination to give full effect to its essential principles.

The Earl of CLARNARVON eulogised the constitution, which he said was about to be swept away by the Reform bill—The Bishop of Bristol objected to the measure in its present form.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the measure would restore the constitution of their ancestors, by lopping off its rotten branches. Nothing could be more degrading than the existing traffic in votes at elections or more prejudicial to the morals of the people. This barter and sale of men's voices and consciences was no where more remarkable than in towns where freemen possessed a right of voting, particularly non-resident freemen. It was proposed by the bill, as the best mode of lopping off abuses, to take the right of election out of the hands by which it had been invariably abused, and to place it in the property of the country. He had himself witnessed a contested election in a great rotten borough—for he would so denominate Liverpool! and although for many months afterwards the candidates had no notion of any corrupt or undue practices, the cost of the election amounted, to upwards of 40,000*l*. Three times 40,000*l*. would not pay the expenses of the last election that had disgraced the town of Liverpool—he hoped the last in every sense of the word; for if this bill were torn to shivers, another and a local bill would be necessary to deprive parties of a franchise which they had abused. *(Hear!)* He was not surprised at the invective in which his noble friend had indulged; but his candid definition of the difference between those who agreed with him, and those who supported his majesty's government, reminded him (the Lord Chancellor) of the well-known lines—

"We men have many faults,
Poor women have but two,
Nothing right they say—nothing right they do."

Indeed those lines seemed to express the whole of the noble lord's complaint against the proposers of the Reform bill *(Laughter)*. Nothing that they said or did could by any means please him. His noble friend called the bill a most fascinating measure; and, in truth, he (the Lord Chancellor) was disposed to consider it so, when he saw that it had beguiled his noble friend of his better feeling, and had quite rid him of his better sense *(Great laughter)*. He would not accuse his noble friend of an overweening appreciation of his own intelligence; but he thought it rather too much to pronounce that measure unpalatable and injurious to the people, which almost all England had concurred in approving. Ill-fated, unhappy England! which has not only a government determined to destroy the institutions of the state, and a people bent upon the annihilation of popular rights, but the whole body of her manufacturers combined to ruin her manufacturers; the bankers to compromise the moneyed, and the merchants to barter the commercial interest *(Great laughter)*. After replying at great length to other objections against the measure, the noble lord concluded by reminding them of the predictions of the great Chatham, whose advice had been unhappily neglected on this question of Reform. Although the counsels of that great man were not followed, his warnings were heard without displeasure, and he (the Lord Chancellor) would venture to say, in later times, that he thought he heard the thunders of Heaven sometimes roll in the voice of a united people *(Cheers)*.

Lord WYNFORD complained of the annihilation of vested rights. The cutting off the nomination boroughs was, in his opinion, a sweeping confiscation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL, 18.

THE TIMES AND THE EARL OF LIMERICK. On Monday, the Earl of Limerick made a formal complaint of a malicious libel in the *Times* of Saturday last. The passage compained of was the following.

"Yet mean, cruel, and atrocious as every civilized mind must consider the doctrine, that Ireland has no need of poor-laws, or some equivalent for them—hateful and abominable as is such a screen for inhumanity—there are men, or things with human pretentions, nay, with lofty privileges, who do not blush to treat the mere proposal of establishing a fund for the relief of the diseased or helpless Irish with brutal ridicule and almost impious scorn. Will any man credit that an Irish absentee Lord could say what he is reported to have uttered in the House of Peers last night, when Lord Rosebery presented a petition, praying that a compulsory tax on land might be introduced into Ireland, towards alleviating her poor? We shall not name him—because the House of Lords is armed with a thing called a 'Bar,' and other disagreeable appendages. But there are members of that House who surprise nobody by declaring their indifference to 'popular odium,'—especially when they are at such a distance from Ireland as to ensure the safety of their persons."

Lord Limerick said, that he was a friend to the liberty of the press, and for that reason an enemy to its licentiousness. It was a new doctrine, that one who possessed estates in Ireland and in England must be compelled to reside on the former. The South of Ireland, where his estates were situated was, he was sorry to say it, proceeding from bad to worse. The riotous conduct of Clare had extended to Limerick and it was no pleasant affair to reside where it was necessary to keep doors and windows barricadoed, to live as in a place besieged, or, if venturing abroad, to be forced to have recourse for protection to a party of police or a company of soldiers. His Lordship concluded by moving, that the writer of the paragraph be called to the bar. On the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, the motion was so framed as to bring the printer to the bar, he being the only responsible person.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, all his experience in the other House, where such questions occurred more frequently than in this, led him to deprecate this mode of visiting what was no doubt a breach of privilege, as indeed publishing any of the proceedings of the House was. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he had found the party who made the complaint, after an hour's deliberation, most anxious to get well rid of it. He did not deny that the language of the paragraph complained of was coarse; but paragraphs had been applied to him and to his friends, compared with which, that complained of by Lord Limerick approached even to courtesy. In justice, however, to the press, he was bound to say, that notwithstanding occasional licentiousness, it was conducted on much purer and fairer principles than when he first entered public life.

The Earl of ELDON having risen to speak; and not being distinctly heard, Lord Rolle exclaimed, with great vehemence—"Silence at the bar! if silence is not obtained at the bar, I will---"

Lord ELDON then went on to say, that there could not exist a doubt that the paragraph was a libel. If the Lord Chancellor divided the House, he would vote against him.

The Earl of HADDINGTON said, attacks on Lord Brougham were different in their character from attacks on a private nobleman. The general conduct of the latter was less before the public eye, and he might be more seriously injured by such attacks. That the paragraph in question was a gross breach of privilege, no one doubted; and now it was brought before them, it could not be passed over. The present period was one of great excitement. Even the Queen had been assailed with the most scurrilous abuse on this question. If the House divided, he would certainly vote for the motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he had no intention of dividing the House on the subject: if the Earl of Limerick persisted, his motion must of course be complied with.

Lord ROLLE eulogized the character of the Queen.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complained severely of a lord being called a thing.

He would put it to their Lordships to say whether it was pleasant for any noble Lord to be called a "thing" in a public newspaper. This was not all, for not only had their Lordships being called "things" but they were designated "things with human pretensions." No person could hesitate to say, that the calling of a peer of that House "a thing," and a "thing with human pretensions," was a libel and a breach of privilege. What? because a noble Lord made a speech upon a public question of great interest, was he to be called "a thing with human pretensions?" This was an outrage from which the public would relieve the Parliament of this country. He would defy any man to read the

paragraph and not to direct it to the noble Earl. [When he heard the noble Lord on the wool sack deliver himself on the case, he was so surprised at what he said, that he could not but think that the noble Lord was himself the writer of the article in *The Times*.]* He hoped in his conscience that such an apology would be exacted from the person to be brought to the bar of the House, as would occasion the press of the country to know that it was not to attack the sacred personages of the monarchy, and that the Parliament of England was not to be brought forward in such an indecent manner as to call a Peer a "thing," and a "thing with human pretensions."

Lord Londonderry concluded by asking if the Lord Chancellor had taken any steps for vindicating the Queen against the attacks upon her character?

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, the question was a curious one. He had never heard of such attacks before that night—how, then, was he to take any notice of them?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY—"The learned Lord has heard them now."

Lord ROLLE put a question respecting the lectures and other proceedings at the Rotunda; which Earl Grey said had been brought under the notice of Government.

Mr. Lawson, the printer of the *Times*, was ordered to be brought to the bar on Tuesday. Mr. Lawson was accordingly brought up on that day. He was first asked to give the name of the writer; which he refused, respectfully but firmly, as involving a breach of trust to his employers and a loss of character to himself. He was then asked if a certain person (the *Times* does not state the name) was editor; but Mr Lawson refused to answer. Lord Wynford proposed fining Mr. Lawson 100*l*., or sending him to Newgate. This was opposed by Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, and, it is said, the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Lawson was ultimately consigned to the care of the Black Rod; under whose custody he withdrew to Oliver's Hotel. The whole affair, as is usual in such cases, was managed with close doors.

The reprimand was administered with close doors. In the course of the discussion that preceded its administration, and from the benefit of which the public were shut out, the Earl of Mansfield offered a suggestion of every singular character,—namely, that the Lord Chancellor should be instructed what terms to use. Lord Mansfield was afraid, from Lord Brougham's vindication of the press when the breach of privilege was first mooted, that he might not express the sense of the House in a sufficiently marked manner. The instruction to the Chancellor was not pressed.

A petition from Mr. Lawson, expressing his regret that he had violated their Lordships' privileges, and craving pardon, was presented by Lord King on Wednesday.

The Earl of Limerick, contrary to usage in such cases, spoke in aggravation of the offence; and quoted the case of Mr. Perry and his printer, in which the House of Lords sent the two offenders to Newgate for three months and fined them 50l. a piece. Mr. Perry's offence was a jest on the grave labours of the great House, which had been seriously employed in discussing, not the freedom of the subject, but the length of the Opera girls' petticoats.

When the discussion on Mr. Lawson's petition commenced, Earl Bathurst was anxious to shut out the public from the benefit of it but the attempt was put down by a general "No!" The Earl of Malmesbury thought that it would be most fitting to take the petition into consideration the following day; a course which after some argument, was agreed to.

In the course of supporting the motion of the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Londonderry expressed an earnest wish to have the author of the paragraph before the House, and proposed the examination of the proprietors, with a view to ascertain who he was. The Marquis went on to lament, that the Lord Chancellor, whom he had always considered to be a guardian of the privileges of the House, had, on the previous night, attacked them rather harshly. The Chancellor, he said, spoke on the subject in such a way, that his Lordship was ready to believe that he was acting as counsel for the defendant. Lord Brougham fired at this insult, and called on the Marquis to abandon insinuations, and, if he had any charge to make, to make it manfully and openly. Thus called on, Lord Londonderry proceeded to vindicate his independence, and to state, that great as were the talents of the Chancellor, he would not be put down by him or by any man,

Lord BROUGHAM, after commenting on the speech of the Marquis in a strain of bitter irony went on thus—

"That I should ever agree with the noble Marquis to fine a man [100*l*. and commit him to Newgate for six months, for such a breach of privilege as this, is altogether impossible. I must first have this question of your Lordship's privileges debated at length. I must open up the question of the right of the House to imprison for six months and inflict a fine—it may be of 10,000*l*.—on an individual, tried by no jury, and defended by no counsel, because a noble Lord may complain of his feelings being injured by a newspaper paragraph. If such a principle were to be admitted, one noble Lord might complain of one newspaper, another might direct your attention to a breach of privilege in a secoud; and the practice might be extended till your Lordship's House would be converted into an inquisition instead of a court of justice. Before I can admit such a principal, I must have this matter argued. If the noble Marquis thinks it a mere motion of course that the King's subjects shall be sentenced to imprisonment and fines, he is very much mistaken. He will find, that every time such a motion shall be proposed, he and I must meet and battle first the point of law, secondly, the point of privilege; and if, upon these points, the right of fine and imprisonment be established, then we must dispute the point of justice to the public, of humanity to the individual, and of prudence and discretion in your Lordships."

Lord LONDONDERRY expressed great sorrow at finding the right of the House to imprison and fine so disputed. [He still thought Lord Brougham spoke as an enemy to their privileges, instead of their defender.

Lord WYNFORD denied that he had ever proposed fine and imprisonment: he merely proposed fine or imprisonment until the fine was paid, as was the usual way in the inferior courts. He thought the case of the "King and Flower" was quite sufficient to show that the House had the right of fine or imprisonment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that Mr. Lawson had already suffered and said enough to induce their Lordships to reprimand and dismiss him.

Earl BATHURST again reverted to the inconvenience of discussing these important subjects with half-a-dozen of reporters at the bar; in which observations his Lordship was cheered from the Cross Benches.

Lord TENTERDEN rose to state what he understood to be the law. He said that the superior courts, in inflicting a fine, always added imprisonment "until the same be paid." He could not believe that the inferior courts possessed a power which the highest courts did not possess.

This right, which he considered to be clear, distinct, and indisputable, was conferred, not for the protection of those who possess it—not for the sake of the House of Lords—not for the sake of the House of Commons—not for the sake of the courts of law, all of whom are in equal possession of the power—but for the sake of the nation at large, for whose welfare and well-government it was absolutely necessary that all men should be taught to pay due reverence to the great Lagislative Council of the kingdom, and to those tribunals of justice in which the laws of the land are administered. These, my Lords, are the reasons why the two Houses of Parliament, and why courts of law, possess this power; these are the reasons why each of them ought to possess it; and I am quite sure that if they, and especially the two Houses of Parliament, did not possess this power of vindicating themselves, it would be impossible that their respective duties could be performed with dignity to themselves, or with advantage to the country."

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that still entertaining the same doubts of the power of the House, and convinced that if those doubts were unfounded—if the power were really as it had been described—that it never ought to have been possessed by the House, as it was one which could not, in the nature of things, be calmly, deliberately, and disinterestedly exercised—he could feel no hesitation in saying that the reasons upon which the Chief Justice had grounded his opinion were utterly untenable.

"Good God!,, exclaimed Lord Brougham, "who ever heard till this moment—when were you ever told till this day, when you have been told it by a Lord Chief Justice of England—that the House of Commons has the right to inflict fines and imprisonment upon his Majesty's subjects in vindication of their privileges? (*Much cheering.*) No one who knows any thing about the law and the constitution of the country can hesitate for a moment in saying that the Lord Chief Justice is grievously in error here; and until I am told by my noble friend, in terms the most clear and the most explicit, I will not believe that he is prepared to defend and justify in law what he has thus said, for he has thereby conferred upon the House of Commons a power, which none of his least learned, none of his worst, none of his most corrupt, none of his least calm, his least temperate, or his least respectable predecessors, dreamt of arming it with."

Lord TENTERDEN allowed that he knew very little about the privileges of the Commons, and might be mistaken respecting them; but he had no doubt of the privileges of the Lords.

Lord BROUGHAM observed that the fact was notorious: the House of Commons could commit for the purpose of removing an obstruction but not for a definite period The House of Lords, it had been contended, had the power of committing for a definite time, Sir Athur Pigott thought it had not, but the King's Bench, he admitted, had decided against Sir Arthur's views.

The discussion on privileges here ceased. Mr. Lawson was brought up on Thursday, reprimanded, and dismissed on paying his fees.

1. THE REFORM BILL. On Monday, as soon as an incidental discussion respecting the hardy assertions of Mr. HUNT had terminated, Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee on the Reform Bill. He began by alluding to the extraordinary reception the Bill had received both in the country and in the House.

The measure was now sealed and stamped with the approbation of the people for whose benefit it was proposed. A proof of the general favour with which the Bill had been received by the people might be found in the statements of the member for Preston, that it was impossible that the newspapers should not advocate the measure, because if they did not, they would be left without readers. He could, also advert with pleasure to the extraordinary number of petitions to Parliament, and addresses to his Majesty, which had been sent up from all parts of the country. It was also a remarkable circumstance, that the majority of the petitions which had been presented on the subject from boroughs and corporations, was in favour of the Bill, although it had been described as a measure which would rob freemen and boroughvoters of their rights. The right honourable Baronet opposite (Sir Robert Peel) was very fond of quoting speeches which had been delivered on former occasions; he could not therefore complain if he followed the example which Sir Robert set when he brought forward the Catholic Relief Bill. On that occasion, Sir Robert referred to the votes given by the members for 17 counties and 20 towns in England, as the only constitutional and practical mode of ascertaining the opinions of the country. He showed that the votes of those members on the Catholic question were pretty nearly balanced. Lord John Russell would refer to precisely the same counties and towns to which Sir Robert Peel then alluded. The counties were—Yorkshire, Middlesex, Lancashire. Devonshire, Kent, Surry, Somersetshire, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Warwickshire, and Suffolk. Out of the 36 members who represented these counties in Parliament, 27 had voted for the Reform Bill, and only 9 against it. The towns were—London, Westminster, Southwark, Liverpool, Bristol, Norwich, Nottingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leicester, Hull, Preston, Exeter, Coventry, Chester, Great Yarmouth, Derby, Worcester, Aylesbury, Carlisle, and Colchester. Of the members for these towns, 39 voted for the Bill, and only 3 against it. These were the members, be it remarked, whom Sir Robert Peel, with something of a reforming eye, had selected as representing practically and constitutionally the sense of the people of England. These members had voted, not only in favour of Reform generally, but in favour of a measure which declared that seats should not be sold, and that the elective franchise should be extended. About one-third of the borough members had voted in favour of the Bill, although their interest was directly the other way. This was a decisive proof that the general feeling of the people on the question had made an impression on their minds.

Lord John proceeded to state the alterations which Ministers, after every attention to the various suggestions of its friends and enemies, and to the information which had been received since the Bill had been read a second time, had deliberately resolved to make in its details. There were several boroughs, which, in consequence of the way in which their population was given in the census of 1821, had been inserted in schedule A, but which more attentive consideration had shown to possess, in themselves and in the parishes and townships immediately connected with them, a sufficient number of inhabitants to justify their transference from schedule A to schedule B; and again, there were several which had, from a similar cause, been included in schedule B, which it was just to remove from it. Among those which it had been at first proposed to disfranchise wholly, but which it was now proposed to disfranchise partially only, were—

Alborough	Yorkshire	Population,	2,129 (*a*)
Buckingham	Bucks		3,465 (*b*)
Malmesbury	Wilts		2,145 (*c*)
Okehampton	Devon		2,023 (*d*)
Reigate	Surry		2,961 (*e*)

Those which it had been proposed to disfranchise partially, but which would, in consequence of the proposed correction in the Bill, continue to return two members each, as before, were—

Leominster	Hereford	Population,	4,646 (*f*)
Morpeth	Northumberland		4,295 (*g*)
Northallerton	Yorkshire		4,431 (*h*)
Tamworth	Stafford and Warwick		7,285 (*i*)
Truro	Cornwall		11,239 (*k*)
Westbury	Wilts		6,846 (*l*)
Wycombe	Bucks		5,599 (*m*)

The rule which government had laid down in all these cases, was, that the district or township, added to the borough, and in future to be considered as part of it, were locally attached. In such a case as Clitheroe (*n*), where the borough constituted a part of a township only, with a scattered country population of 4,000 not attached to the town at all, they had not found themselves justified in making any alteration. As for Beeralston (*o*), even including the parish of Beerferris, there was only one house rated at 10l. in the whole district. Nothing could be more distinct than the cases of Beeralston and Calne, in the latter case, the parochial part was strictly and closely connected with the borough. If, however, by sacrificing both Calne and Tavistock, he could gain five votes to the general measure, most cheerfully would the sacrifice be made. (*A laugh*). The only object of the Bill was to destroy borough-mongering, not to preserve it there or elsewhere. (*Cheers*)

Lord John went on to state, that as by these alterations several smaller boroughs would be preserved, some entire, and others in the enjoyment of one representative, it had been thought fit, with a view to preserve the balance of the Bill, to extend the right of returning representatives to several places not previously contemplated in it, and to add to the representatives in others. The following places would, in future, return one member each—

Bury, Rochdale, Stoke-upon-Trent, Whitby. Oldham, Salford(*p*), Wakefield,

To each county in England and Wales, having a population above 100,000 and under 150,000, it was proposed to give an additional member. The counties coming under his regulation were—

Berks, Oxford, Hertford, Dorset, Bucks, Cambridge, Hereford, Glamorgan,

The town and parish of Halifax, which had been inserted in schedule C, it was proposed to place in schedule D, limiting the franchise to the township alone: the parish constituted a wild and scattered district, where the town franchise could not be readily or practically established (*q*.)

Allowing for these alterations, the number of the representatives under the Bill would be 627.

In respect of the franchise, some alterations were proposed. In counties, in addition to freeholds of 2l., copyholds of 10l., and leaseholds for twenty-one years of 50l., it was proposed to admit leaseholds for sixty years of 10l. per annum to a vote; and on the same principle, leaseholders who had paid a fine equivalent to an annuity of ten pounds. In towns, persons occupying counting-houses or warehouses, as well as dwelling-houses, would be allowed a vote. And lastly, all apprentices in corporate towns, whose time had not expired, and all sons of freemen born before the date of the Bill, would, if duly registered, be entitled on coming of age to exercise the franchise during their lives.

There was a difficulty in naming proper returning-officers in every case, and therefore it was proposed to leave the nomination on the Sheriff; and to provide against carelessness or inattention in churchwardens, it was proposed to appoint clerks for the purpose of keeping the respective registries. Lord John said it was unnecessary to go minutely into the details of the Bill, as members would have ample time to do so in considering the two first clauses, which they would probably be some time in getting through. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

In allusion to General Gascoyne's projected instruction to the Committee, he said that it tended to introduce invidious distinctions between the several portions of the empire. To such a proposition he could oppose a better authority than his own,—that of Mr. Pitt, who, at the period of the Irish Union, well remarked, that it was of little importance what was the exact amount of members from the different parts of a country identified in interest and affection. The Bill now offered was the same in essence and principle as that which the House had deliberately sanctioned, and which had been carried not only by a majority of the House, but the universal acclamation of the nation. (*Cheers.*) Lord John concluded thus—

On the question in the abstract, there appeared to be at present only two great authorities, Earl Grey on the one side, and the Duke of Wellington on the other. Earl Grey contended that it was just and politic to concede Reform to the wishes of the people; while the Duke of Wellington, to whom the country for former services owed so large a debt of gratitude, urged that our existing institutions did not require any alteration. To act on this advice, admitting it to be wise, was now no longer possible. (*Cheers.*) But be that as it might—whatever might be the particular views and reasons of others—Ministers, at least, were bound by their principles to abide as well by the advice which they had already given their Sovereign, as by the opinions which they had expressed in Parliament consistently with which they would most strenuously persevere until this measure should be carried. (*Cheers.*) So received by the nation, and so sanctioned by Parliament, should it be substantially broken in upon or impeded by vexatious and tedious delay, the question, he could assure the House, would hereafter be entertained by the people in a very different temper, and perhaps under circumstances less likely to lead to a propitious issue, He did not envy the boldness of those who still persisted in their pertinacious opposition. Were he a proprietor of boroughs, he should look with not a little anxiety to the consequences of continued agitation. How much better would it

* The words in brackets appear in the *Times*; but there must surely be some mistake in the report. We hardly think the Marquis of Londonderry, though one of the most confident men living, would have dared to say, even in the House of Lords, so very impudent a thing as he is thus made to say; or that, if he had, he would have escaped castigation.

(*a*) *Aldborough* includes Boroughbridge, and five other hamlets and townships: the two boroughs, which are both in the same parish, were in the first instance reckoned separately.

(*b*) *Buckingham*, including three hamlets, a chapelry, and precinct, in the immediate vicinity: exclusive of these, the borough and parish contain only 1,495 inhabitants.

(*c*) *Malmesbury* borough and parish contain only 1976; but there is a parish, "The Abby in Malmesbury," now included, which contains 169.

(*d*) *Okehampton* includes the hamlet of Kigbear, in Black Torrington Hundred.

(*e*) *Reigate* borough contains 1,328; the foreign, 1,633.

(*f*) *Leominster* includes the townships of Ivington and Broadward.

(*g*) *Morpeth* includes the four townships of Newminister Abbey, Shilvington, Tranwell, Twizell, in Castle Ward (west), and the parish of Morpheth and township of Bullers Green, in Morpheth Ward (east).

(*h*) *Northallerton* includes three chapelries and a township not previously reckoned.

(*i*) *Tamworth* parish is partly in Staffordshire, partly in Warwickshire; both divisions are now included.

(*k*) The parishes of St. Clements and Kenwiyn, which contain severally 2,306 and 6.221, extend into the borough of *Truro*, but were not formerly included with the population of St. Mary's

(*l*) *Westbury* includes the chapelries of Bratton and Dillon, and the township of Leigh.

(*m*) *Wycombe* borough contains 2,864 inhabitants Wycombe parish 2,735.

These alterations make the schedules consistent; for in every other instance, the parish had been previously included with the borough, the population return not admitting of their being distinguished.

(*n*) The parish of Whalley, in which Clitheroe is situated, contains 84,198 inhabitants.

(*o*) *Beeralston* is a township, if it may be so called, in the parish of Beerferris: the parish contains 2,198.

(*p*) Manchester will thus return two members of itself. Salford being disjoined from it.

(*q*) The township contains 12,628 inhabitants.

be to consent to what was, unavoidable in a period of tranquillity, than in the midst of turbulence, anarchy, and imminently dangerous excitement! If ever there was a man eminent by his services—a man entitled, on every account, to the confidence of his country for victories fought and victories gained both in military and civil life, that man was the Duke of Wellington,—a man who possessed the confidence and attachment of, and held the highest offices under, one Sovereign, and who retained his power and influence under another, and who justly merited, by his splendid achievements both in the Cabinet and the field, and who, moreover, united in his single person, the almost undivided admiration and gratitude of the people. And yet, if the Duke of Wellington, in the full possession of his extraordinary power and influence—in the meridian of his fame—

"Exuvias veteres populi, sacrataque gestans
Dona ducum,"

shrunk before the storm which he could not control—where, I ask, are we to look for the man possessing the power, the station, the character, the daring to venture to oppose himself to the united will, the unanimously pronounced wishes, the enthusiastic voice of three great nations for Reform?

General GASCOYNE rose, amidst great confusion, to propose his instruction to the Committee. The General denied that the Bill now proposed to be committed was any thing like that which had been read a second time: some concessions had been made by the Cabinet, and notwithstanding their vapouring, greater concessions would be made. He could see no reason for reducing the number of members of the House, and therefore should persist in his motion. The population of Ireland had been grossly exaggerated, for political purposes; and whatever might be said of its numbers, it was notorious that it did not pay one-tenth of the revenue, while it contributed one-sixth of the representation. The Irish and Scotch members uniformly combined to resist any attempt to impose on their countries the same burdens and regulations as on England. When the Small Note Bill was in discussion, no fewer than eighty three of them declared that they would abandon the Minister if he did not exempt Ireland and Scotland from its operation. Though, therefore, he had no hostility to either country, yet because he found them ever as one when the object was to take a burden from their own shoulders and impose it on England and Wales, he would move that the number of knights and burgesses of the House of Commons be not diminished.

Mr. SADLER seconded the motion of General Gascoyne, and delivered a long dissertation on the general question of Reform; in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by coughing, yawns audible, and other marks of impatience. He said, in abandoning the principle of virtual for direct representation, the Ministers had not only shut themselves out from the support of Mr. Pitt's authority, who always argued for virtual representation, but they opposed the whole theory of Parliamentary representation, which had been virtual from its origin. The great county of York in Henry the Third's time had but two representatives assigned to it. In the boroughs, according to Hume, the electors from the beginning were the mayor and aldermen, the governing body of the borough. The object of the constitution was, that the House should represent large masses of property; and when it ceased to do so, the prosperity of the country must cease. The Revolution in 1688 had been brought about by these very rotten boroughs which were now so maligned, and the Restoration was produced by the same agency. But for them, the Act of Settlement would never have been passed, for the county members were as two to one against it. To these boroughs, sixty-five of which voted for, and only forty-three against the bill, the country was indebted for the House of Brunswick. Mr. Sadler went on to argue, that corruption would not be destroyed under the Ministerial Bill; that the Colonial interests would be deprived of their representatives by it. He added that the constitution of the empire was the original and fundamental act of society at its first formation, and could not be altered by any inferior authority. The honourable member, amidst much laughter, quoted Locke to prove that defects in the constituency were incapable of remedy. "He charged Ministers with trenching on vested rights, and with being guilty, in their attack on the rotten boroughs, of that impious hardihood which the poet makes the characteristic of fools—rushing in "where angels feared to tread." He compared the constitution of England to Westminster Abbey, which tower so proudly over St. Margaret's on the one hand and the mansions in Old Palace Yard on the other; and called on the House, when the hand of time had impaired the one, to proceed to the remedy on the same principles as they did when the same hand had impaired the other,—carefully removing, stone by stone, what was defective, and as carefully replacing the decayed part by materials the same in substance, and similar in design, with the rest of the building.

Mr. Sadler went into a long and minute calculation, from the Income tax returns and other Parliamentary tables, to show that the property in the town part of the United Kingdom was greatly inferior to that of the country part; and argued thence, that in the distribution of representatives, the latter had been most unfairly dealt with. He objected strongly to giving a 10*l.* tenant for a year a vote for a town, and limiting a vote for a county to a 50*l.* tenant for twenty-one years. He could see no reason why a farmer of Norfolk should be in a worse plight than a householder of Devizes. Mr. Sadler then compared Cromwell's Parliament to that which he said the Bill would assemble; and contended that the former was much superior to the latter. Cromwell gave the counties 237 members, and the towns 141; while the present Bill gave the counties only 143, and the towns 277. There was, indeed, Mr. Sadler argued, but one principle apparent in the Bill, and that was a principle of gross partiality. Durham was to have 5 additional members, and Yorkshire, which was six times as large, only 1. Northumberland, again, would have a member for every 20,000 souls, while Buckingham had but one for 61,000. Cromwell, who went on the principle of property only, gave 3 representatives to counties on which, were imposed 1,000*l.* of the 120,000*l.* of assessment he had imposed,—14 to chose who had to pay 4,000*l.*, and 21 to those who paid 5,000, Mr. Sadler concluded by expressing his determination to oppose the Bill notwithstanding the cry in its favour, "as he knew not on such an occasion as the present any surer or better guide, or rule of action, than that dictated by a man's conscience and sense of duty."

Lord ALTHORP said, the object of the instruction was to destroy the Bill; and having expressed this to be his decided opinion, he need not say that the speech of Mr. Sadler was wholly irrelevant to what was immediately before them. The question was not that the whole number of the House of Commons should be kept as it was at present—were this instruction carried, the number must either be increased, or Scotland and Ireland deprived of the additional representatives which it was proposed to give them. This motion was the first of a series intended to interfere with the progress of the Committee; and, if agreed to, would be fatal to the Bill. General Gascoyne, indeed, had said he did not believe that Ministers would seriously oppose it. Lord Althorp assured him he never was more serious in his life than he was in opposing it. Lord Althorp ridiculed the notion that the number of Irish members could ever be an object of dread or suspicion to England, while the latter were to the former as five to one. The Bill, had been called a new one. In what respect was it so?

He should have thought the arrangements, with regard to the boroughs in schedule A and schedule B, were amongst the most important parts of the Bill. Certainly the gentlemen opposite had appeared to think so. And what alterations had been made in those schedules? Why fifty-five boroughs out of the sixty in the first, and thirty-nine out of the forty-six in the second, still remained in them. (*Cheers.*) Now he contended, that the alterations which it was proposed to make in the Bill were only such as were constantly made in measure of importance: the principle, and all the great features of the measure, remained untouched; and the cheers with which the statement of Lord John Russell had been hailed, proved to him that the alterations were considered in that light by the friends of the Bill. (*Cheers.*) The manner, too, in which that statement had been received by the gentlemen opposite, proved that they also did not consider that the principle of the Bill had been departed from.

The Bill had been called a compromise. His own opinion on the value of vote by ballot was well known: still he had never said that no reform would be effectual without the ballot; and others who were much more strongly wedded to ballot than he was, had given it up to a measure which would, it was supposed render it unnecessary. To the imputation of partiality urged so pertinaciously by Mr. Sadler, Lord Althorp said—

"Thinking as we do, that this measure is one of such great importance, and so highly beneficial to the country, that we might rest our hopes of present fame and of reputation with posterity upon it, is it to be supposed that any private motives of personal interest would make us swerve from the just line of impartiality? The honourable member, I hope, said it in the heat of debate; I cannot conceive that he could intend to impute, to us such motives; if he does, I can only say, I do not envy him his mind." (*Loud cheers.*)

He begged all those who were friendly to the measure not to be deceived as to the consequences of the proposition now submitted to the House, nor to think it of small importance to the great object. If it were carried, it would effect such damage to the Bill—it would be such a blow to it—that it must be fatal to the success of the measure.

Lord STORMONT contended, that the whole Bill was a tissue of errors and absurdities. Still he denied that the object of General Gascoyne's motion was to throw it out; it was to remedy the disproportion that had existed in the House since the Catholic members were admitted. If the Bill were carried in its present shape, there would be many more persons like Mr. O'Connell in the House; and was not the House to interfere to prevent him from having thirty like himself at his beck and nod?

General DUFF supported the amendment, on the same grounds.

Mr. C. FERGUSSON said, there was only one way in which the representation of the country could be remedied—by disfranchising the close boroughs, or by augmenting the numbers of the House, not by ten but by sixty. The objection to the Catholic members, he believed, was less to their numbers than to the frequency of their addresses; and yet, strange to tell, he believed not one of them spoke so often as the gallant General himself. The House had been told that boroughs were convenient to the Crown, by the shelter they gave to an unpopular Minister; but what became of Ministers when they lost these places—how did they come in then? It was said, too, that clever lawyers would not otherwise get into the House. He had never heard but of one Parliament in which there were not abundance of lawyers, and from that they were excluded by statute.

Lord LOUGHBOROUGH spoke against the Bill, and for the amendment.

Colonel WOOD denied that he was opposed to the Bill; but he could not assent to it in its present shape, and should, therefore, vote for the amendment.

Mr. H. L. BULWER, amidst great confusion, rose to move the adjournment of the debate; which motion was seconded by Mr. Hunt, and, after some time, agreed to.

On Tuesday, Mr. H. L. BULWER, who had been left in possession of the House on Monday, commenced the adjourned debate. Mr. Bulwer, while he expressed a hope that the Ministers would listen to such modifications as did not affect the principle of the Bill, declared his disapprobation of the amendment, which contemplated England, Ireland, and Scotland, as three kingdoms, instead of one united empire. Scotland was quite able enough to protect its own interests—for Ireland, he thought, looking to its increased and increasing population, it required, and must receive, more members than it now had. The disapprobation of the Bill expressed by a mob at Manchester, so much dwelt on by the member for Preston, was, in reality, the best recommendation of the measure. The fact that those persons and prints which advocated revolutionary principles, opposed the Bill, was the best proof of the ungrounded nature of their fears who augured a revolution from its passing.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL said, he could see no peculiar value in the number of 513, to which General Gascoyne was so much attached; nor why it should be supposed the only number by which the representation of England was to be measured. Neither was there the smallest ground according to the acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, or the correspondence of the Commissioners, for restricting, in perpetuity, the number of their representatives to 45 and 100. Mr. Campbell showed, from historical documents, that the number of the English members had arisen from a great abuse of the prerogative of the Crown in the issuing of writs. Most of the boroughs in schedule A had received that right of returning members from the Tudors. With respect to the transferability of such rights the barony by tenure afforded a very marked instance. The present Lord Chancellor had, in arguing the Berkeley case, given it as his opinion, that tenure an assignee of bankrupts might take his seat in the House of Lords as legal occupant of the estate to which the peerage was annexed.

Mr. FANE thought the cry for Reform in this country had originated solely in the recent French Revolution, which it was wished to copy out in England. He that told the people that Reform would relieve them, only deluded them. If they had a King, they must have a Civil List; if they had a Church, they must have Tithes.

Mr. WILBRAHAM regarded the Reform measure as a glorious one; it struck deep at the roots of corruption, and it maintained entire every interest of the state except the interest of the Boroughmongers. He himself possessed a borough, which appeared in schedule A, but he would be proud, nevertheless, in giving his last vote in order to keep it there.

Mr. HAWKINS, in a maiden speech of extraordinary ability, supported the original motion. He ridiculed, very successfully, the argument that the Bill must be a bad one because all ranks of Reformers were pleased with it. It was said that he who attempted to please everybody would please nobody, but it was singular to hear it made matter of inculpation against Ministers that they had succeeded in this proverbially hopeless task. The charge of innovation, coupled with the transfer of the franchise of Gatton to Manchester, he thought was sufficiently answered by the precedents which little more than a century had furnished—the change of a dynasty—the extinction of two independent legislatures—the cutting off by a single enactment the whole of the small freeholders of Ireland. These were surely sufficient precedents for the disfranchisement of a nomination borough. To the argument for the abuses of the representative system derived from its antiquity, Mr. Hawkins answered—

When the bludgeon was the umpire of popular meetings and the axe of legislative assemblies, it was natural and unavoidable that corruption and intimidation should be reckoned the two main pillars of established government and social order, and that political honesty should be indentified with blind fidelity to the landlord or party leader. But now that the Sunday pamphlet had superseded the bludgeon of the mob—now that the daily journal had been admitted, by mutual consent, as a fitter arbiter between contending factions than the axe—now that the grim shoolmaster was found a more effective bugbear to political disturbers than the grim headsman—it was too much to demand of them the continuance of those means of government whose worst curruption was unnoticed amidst the greater hideousness of the ends to which they were rendered subservient.

He never contemplated the discussions on this question, but he felt himself half a convert to the now unfashionable doctrine of the wisdom of our ancestors.

He was told that they had, of necessity, less experience and less wisdom than ourselves. Less experience he admitted they had; but that they had less wisdom he almost doubted, when he saw that, unlike their descendents, they made, to the best of their ability, a practical application of that experience to the necessities and difficulties which occurred; and were Sir Thomas More really to rise from his grave for the purpose of instructing a poet laureate in political economy, he might well ask what he gained by our superior knowledge and accumulated experience, when a few sounding phrases and a few hard names were sufficient to deter us from putting to a practical use the results of that experience, and the deductions of that knowledge.

The house had heard much boasting of the independence of their self-elected legislators; and if independence were always to be measured by irresponsibility, they were most aristocratically independent of the people, whose representatives they were so fond of styling themselves.

But here was that illegitimacy of origin which would ever stand in the way of the salutary respect which all rulers, to make their rule effective, should enjoy in the eyes of the people. Legislators they might be—wise and honest legislators—but representatives they were not and could not be. Hereditary members of an elective assembly—Peers in the House of Commons—by their presence there, they intercepted from the hereditary branch of the Legislature that popular confidence which they could not enjoy themselves.

There was no remark which the Anti-Reformers were more assiduous in enforcing, than the necessity that the Legislature should enjoy the confidence of the people—that it should not be obliged to act as the mere index of the popular will—that it should represent the opinions of the community upon an average of years, and be responsible for the ultimate tendency rather than the political line of its conduct. Mr. Hawkins most cordially agreed in the doctrine, and therefore protested against the continuance of the system of representation which compelled the people to interfere with a jealous expression of their opinions on each particular action of the House that did not fall in with their momentary humour,—because they felt, that whether the ultimate results of that action were such as to justify them or not, they at least would have no future opportunity of controlling the actors, or adopting precautions against the repetition or continuance of the action.

It was for these reasons that the press admonished them by threats instead of advice—that the manufacturing artisan enrolled his name in affiliated societies, instead of subscribing it to petitions—that the agriculturist winked at, if he did not encourage, the outrages of his labourers, as a circuitous means of lightening those taxes which had disabled him from meeting their demands; it was for these reasons that revolution had been called for when reform was wanted.

The criterion of ligislative capacity was the general effect produced upon public opinion by the conduct of such a legislation.—

A slow, silent, continuous effect—visible, indeed, through the whole of its insidious progress to those whose business it was to watch the signs of the times—the gathering thunder-cloud of a summer's day, unheeded by less attentive observers, until the first audible mutterings of its wrath, and unnoticed by the public in general, until it burst in storm and desolation on the land. This was that unerring criterion to which rulers had never yet appealed until the eleventh hour; this was that indisputable sign of the times which Governments never deigned to notice until they could no longer close their eyes to the lightning, nor their ears to the thunder.

Here were two parties,—one affirming the good effects of the nomination system; the other, equally numerous, affirming its bad effects; but what would be said when the adversaries of Reform joined with the Reformers in the character of the system which produced these disputed effects?

Why, these very trumpeters of this House—these champions of our motley franchise—allow that they are astonished when they contemplate the apparently inadequate causes which produce these vaunted results; they allow that they cannot explain by what miracle of our politico-moral nature such purity is engendered of such corruption. The Reformers inferrred the existence of bad effects from bad causes. Their adversaries join with them in their character of the causes, but inferred therefrom nothing but good effects.

There was another class who, acknowledging that they see no exception to the old rule of "like causes produce like effects," demurred nevertheless, to any proposal for amending the system from an appre hension of danger, whose magnitude, in their eyes. was perhaps to be explained upon the old principle of *omne ignotum pro manifico*. The sole difference between them and the Reformers was this—

Shall the decayed parts of the system be mended or not? Both were agreed that the system wanted mending, but one party was unwilling to begin so perilous a job. Both were agreed that it was in rags and tatters; but whenever the Reformers began to thread the darning-needle, they exclaimed "Leave it alone, in the name of prudence, in the name of caution, in the name of Robespierre and Danton; it is so rotten, that if you attempt to put a stitch in, the whole will fall to pieces." He would not stop to remind such objectors what manner of compliment they were paying to the old garment which had served their turn so long, and fort which they professed such a veneration; buh did they not see the inevitable inference which

the political renovators would draw from thdt admission? Would not the answer be reany and irreplicable? If the state of the garment be such as you avow, then it is high time to get a new one. And was not this the dilemma in which the obstinate refusal of all the moderate and timely amendments had for some time placed us? Had we not been told by a loud, if not a strong party, that the Legislature of England was incorrigible?—that it was too rotten to be picked up, and that it was high time to get a new one? And to whom did we owe this, but to those who passed by every opportunity for a timely reform, with an impudent denial of the existence of any blemish? and who now, when such denial was no longer possible, thought to evade the results of their own obstinacy, by an affectation of sudden discovery that such blemishes had gone too far, had spread themselves too universally through the system, to leave any part where a repair might be recommended, without danger of pulling the whole to pieces?

They had been told that the House of Peers could not exist without the support which it derived from its nominees.

But, were they to grant this, they would immediately ask, what supported this assembly? If the House of Peers were thrown back upon the House of Commons, on what did the House of Commons rely? After all the discussions of the heoretical, and the intrigues of the practical statesman, we came ultimately and in the last res rt, to public opinion, as the tortoise which was to carry the elephant which carried the Ministerial world; and, however we might consult our distaste for unpalatable remedies,—however we might think to avoid the bitter necessity of physic by attributing our strength to the disease of which we were dying,—however we might flatter our imagined d gnity by a vaunted independence of popular opinion,—it was that popular opinion which was our best staff of support, though we would continue to insult it by clinging to a broken reed.

The Reformers had been accused of attempting by a threat of revolution, to intimidate those very opponents whose favourite argument against the Bill was their own fear of revolution.

Why, threat for threat, upon their joint showing of the case, the question would only be, which way led soonest and straightest to revolution They did not defend acknowledged iniquities of the present system upon any other grounds than those of general expediency; they acknowledged the occasional, personal and constant moral curruption inflicted by the present nomination system; but it was the only way, forsooth, of keeping things quiet—the only way of saving the Monarchy, the Peerage and the Church. Might not the Reformers entertain the same fears as their adversaries? Why were they to be allowed to allege their own prospective cowardice as a reason against that measure in favour of which the Reformers must not state their present apprehensions? (*Hear!*) He was not afraid of a revolution in either case. He was not afraid of that physical violence against which, if they were not protected by the good sense of the people of England, the bigotry of their self-elected rulers would be but as a broken reed. But he thought that they would give no small confirmation of that charge of legislative incapacity which was now ringing in their ears, if they neglected to repair their house while it was still summer, because the winter hurricane was not yet upon the horizon.

Mr. Hawkins thus concluded his masterly address, which would have produced a powerful effect if pronounced a month ago—

Where indeed, was ever seen a fabric of time-worn political privilege tottering to its fall, the majority of whose possessors had not displayed the same idiotic security amidst the ruin which every one else foresaw? (*Loud Cheers.*) He would not detain the House by quoting proofs of that melancholy truth, of which political history was but one long example. He would go no further back than to the early days of many whom he then addressed, and ask, was it the firmness of real, or the madness of fancied security, when the Court of Versailles drove the representatives of popular opinion to swear, in a tennis-court, their own inviolability and the regeneration of France? Or was it the firmness of real, or the madness of fancied security when, as it were but yesterday, the breathless herald of approaching insurrection was ordered to wait on the threshold of St. Cloud.

Donec Borbonico libeat vigilare tyranno.

What price, not the people of France alone, but all civilized Europe, were compelled to pay for chaining that first madness, was now matter of history; what price, not France alone, but all civilized Europe, was about to pay for chaining this second madness, he dared not trust himself to prophecy; but he appealed to all impartial observers of past and passing events, who had witnessed the reluctance with which that mighty people commenced the struggles for which they had paid so much, to say whether that people would not have repaid, with a rich return of confidence and love, the voluntary sacrifice of antiquated power, worthless and defenceless though it was. That such gratitude would have been felt by the people of England for far less sacrifice, he did most unhesitatingly affirm; and the more gratitude, inasmuch as such sacrifices on our part were not yet inculcated by the presence of that other fearful alternative. For the honour of this ancient Monarchy, whose perils and whose triumphs for so many generations were chronicled in the proceedings of the house—for the sake of this faithful people who had stood by them in the hour of their trial, and bore with them in the hour of their pride—let them seize the opportunity which now presented itself, to inscribe themselves on the page of history as the first recorded example of power correcting its own usurpation. (*Continued cheers.*)

Sir GEORGE WARRENDER said, that by General Gascoyne's motion, let Scotland and its towns increase in wealth and consequence ever so much, they must still be restricted to the original puny number agreed on more than a century ago, under circumstances wholly different.

Mr. C. W. WYNNE entered into a detained consideration of the Bill; to all the parts of which he declared himself hostile. To the motion of General Gascoyne he did not attribute so much consequence as others did; although he certainly could see no good reason for augmenting the representatives of Ireland beyond the number fixed at the Union—an event to which so much of the wealth of Ireland was owing.

Sir GEORGE CLERK said, if he thought that in consequence of its being carried, Scotland would be deprived of any future addition to its numbers, he would not vote for the amendment; but he did not think it would have that effect.

Sir JOHN MALCOLM said, he had studied the constitution for the last ten years; and, as an old man, he must deprecate any tampering with it.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said, he had had a conversation with some members in confidential communication with Ministers, in consequence of his disinclination to vote for any measure that involved a diminution of the member of English representatives; and he had been led to conclude, from that conversation, that they were not seriously opposed to the amendment before the House. He had afterwards communication with General Gascoyne, and had been assured by him that it was not framed in a spirit of hostility to the Bill. The speeches of Lord John Russell on the 12th, and of Lord Althorp on the 14th, further tended to convince him that he had rightly interpreted sentiments of Ministers; and he was therefore beyond measure surprised to hear Lord Althorp, on the 11th, speak of the amendment in the terms a which he had done.

He was a Reformer—a consistent, but not a vague Reformer; and as such he prepared to vote for the principle of the present Bill, though entertaining objections to some of its provisions. He, at least, was not a shifting Reformer. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition, echoed in a tone of irony from the Treasury Benches.*) He could not change his opinion every week as he might his old clothes. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) He was not one that could play the part of vacillation, as it might meet the purpose of the passing moment; far less could he permit himself to be influenced to do so by the most base and sordid motives.

Sir Robert finished by stating, that he was ready, if his vote displeased his constituents, to resign.

Mr. STANLEY thought it not very consistent in Sir Robert Wilson to effect in the first place the very mischief which he was sent into the House to prevent, and then to take credit to himself for his readiness to resign. The confidential communications with Ministers, he could not well understand. The motion now under consideration had been but two days before the House. How Ministers could express any opinion on what they did not know, was not very intelligible. With respect to the other confidential communications, it was notorious that every means had been adopted to frame the resolution of General Gascoyne so as to render it if possible fatal to the Bill. Its terms had been four times changed, with that sole view. And yet this resolution, the consistent, reforming member for Southwark declared his determination to support! Mr. Stanley, after adverting to the general argument against the increase of Scotch and and Irish members—which, he contended, was much more than counterbalanced by the extended constituency of England—expressed his surprise at the attack on the details of the Bill by Mr. Wynne, more especially when the whole of the details had been communicated to that gentleman no less than ten days before the measure was introduced. It was objected that Ministers proceeded wholly on the principle of population; but that was not the case. The principle of property was employed as well; the population principle was but a test.

The six towns immediately below the line of 2,000 had 152 houses of the value of 10*l.*, giving an average of something more than 25 houses of 10*l.* value to each of those towns. Of the six towns immediately above the line of 2,000, the total amount of houses of 10*l.* value was 411, giving an average not of 25, but of 68 houses, of 10*l.* value, to each of those towns. Of the six towns immediately below the line of 4,000, the number of 10*l.* houses was 760, giving an average of 127 and a fraction to each of them. Of the six towns immediately above the line of 4,000, the number of 10*l.* houses was 1,314, giving an average of 219 houses of 10*l.* value to each of those towns.

Mr. Stanley concluded by exhorting members to consider, that on their vote of that evening the fate of the Bill was suspended; and that they must be judged by their constituents as they supported the amendment or opposed it.

Mr. WYNNE said, he had certainly seen the Bill the Saturday before [query Saturday sennight?] the measure was introduced; and he then expressed his disapprobation of its details,—though not so strongly, he admitted, as he afterwards had done.

Sir GEORGE MURRAY complimented Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Wynne on their independence; and declared his perfect approbation of the amendment.

Mr. BERNAL opposed it.

Mr. NORTH asked why the Ministry had involved the principles of the Union with Scotland and with Ireland in their present measure, unless to excite a contest between the Scotch and Irish members, to make the member for Waterford naggle with the member for Kirkcudbright? He would also ask, how the towns, cities, and boroughs would be represented? Men convicted of political libels and persons sent to prison for riot would be selected for representatives. The whole system would be changed. Mr. North contended that the people of Ireland did not call for Reform. They complained of the Sub-letting Act, of the Vestry Bill, of the Grand Jury system. Mr. O'Connell had said the repeal of the Union was impracticable, as Parliament was now constituted; but in a Reformed Parliament he would answer for its success. Mr. North agreed with him. The franchise would be given to the small shopkeepers and publicans in the towns—persons utterly unfit to exercise it—a class adverse to the Union both on religious and political grounds. If they got the franchise, it would be exercised under the influence of the very worst counsellors of agitation. Mr. O'Connell might nominate to nineteen or twenty seats.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that Mr. North was the first person who had introduced into the debate the topic of religious distrust. He complained that Mr. North had misrepresented him—he had never said "Give me a Reform, and a repeal of the Union is certain;" but undoubtedly, if justice required a repeal of the Union, it was only to be expected from a Reformed Parliament. The Irish friends of Reform were not the Anti-Unionists only; the parts of the country most friendly to Reform were those most opposed to the Repeal of the Union. Ireland complained, that she had only one hundred members to attend to her interests. England, Scotland, and Wales seemed to have united to prevent an increase to the number. With few exceptions, all the Scotch members supported General Gascoyne's amendment. He looked to the Repeal of the Union only as the means of obtaining good government; and Ireland could not have this without adequate protection in a domestic Legislature or in that House. General Gascoyne had charged the Irish members with opposing every measure beneficial to Ireland, and instanced the Poor-laws. Did the gallant General think the Poor-laws were such a panacea for the ills of England, that he was ready to say they would be a specific for Ireland? It was said that Ireland did not pay the same proportion of taxation as England. (*A laugh.*) He thanked them for that laugh; it showed how ignorant they were of Ireland. Did they who laugh know that the taxes of the Customs were never brought into the Irish Treasury?—that half a million for teas was all paid in London?—that the duties on rum and wine were paid in England, and not one farthing from these taxes found its way into the Irish Treasury? But what did they say to the sum taken by absentees! The Marquis of Hertford took 42,000*l.* from Ireland. Did not that yield to taxation. Taxation had been likened to the moisture absorbed by the solar ray, which fell in refreshing dews; in Ireland there was indeed a scorching sun, but no dew descended again. All the public offices, the arsenals, the dockyards, were in England. But to come to the principle of population—

In Ireland there were 32 counties; and if there was a real union between England and Ireland, there would be an increase of 32 members for Ireland. Only two of the counties had less than 100 000 inhabitants; 20 counties had above 150,000, 12 had above 200,000, four above 300,000, and one about 600,000. Why should not Tyrone, with 290,000, inhabitants, be equally represented with Glamorgan; and Down, with 313,000 with Oxford, having only 100,000? Talk not then of agitation. The honourable members for Liverpool and Drogheda (General Gascoyne and Mr. North) were the agitators. (*Hear!*) The first object in this proposition was to raise English prejudices; the next to excite Irish prejudices; the third to revive religious feuds. But it was a base calumny to say, that the Catholics of Ireland would prefer a Catholic to a Protestant, if their merits were equal. "Show me any instance of it. I call on the honourable member for Drogheda, who is the chief calumniator of Ireland"—[*Cheers of "Order!"*]

The SPEAKR requested the honourable member to refrain from such language.

Mr. O'CONNELL continued. He had not stated half the case of Ireland.

He had not referred to the towns. There were fourteen towns, which, if they had been in England, would have had representatives. He believed, however, that the Bill was for the benefit of England; and no mean rivalry would prevent him from supporting it. He called upon the gallant General to give his motion to the winds, that Ireland might have some benefit from the measure. (*Ironical cheers.*) "O, I am laughed at: I have my answer!" said Mr. O'Connell, and sat down.

Mr. HUNT said, he would support the Bill all through, although he had strong objections to it inasmuch as it went to remove the chances of that Reform—universal suffrage and vote by ballot which he thought alone satisfactory.

Sir ROBERT PEEL opposed all measures that went to disturb the settled proportion of representatives in the three countries, because, if once disturbed, he could see no end to discussions and disputes about the relative number, which not only each kingdom, but each division of the several kingdoms, should send to Parliament. Sir Robert said he would not bring forward any other scheme of Reform, because, in that case, he might be taunted with a base desire to return to office. At the same time, no one could be more desirous than he was of a moderate Reform. After some remarks on the details of the Bill, Sir Robert concluded by adverting to the question put by Lord Althorp the previous evening—"How, without such concessions as those contemplated in the Bill, any future Administration could carry on the business of the country?"

Assuredly, in the most mitigated sense, such a question had the effect of saying that those who should accept office would do that which they believed to be decidedly wrong, or give up the power of carrying on the Government. He saw nothing in the case put, but the alternative of yielding to popular clamour, and to the dictates of that press which had exerted itself in so degrading a manner—which exercised a great but irresponsible power—a power which ought to be exercised with the greater caution because it was irresponsible,—or resigning the charge of directing the affairs of the country.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM did not say that if the amendment were carried the Bill would be abandoned; but it would be matter of grave consideration, whether, after being so impugned, it could be with advantage carried forward. He should most cheerfully return to a private station, where he would endeavour to do his duty as became an individual, not without pride from the recollection that he had endeavoured to win back the lost affections of the people of England by a measure which, being abandoned, the stability of the Throne and of all institutions of the country might be shaken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, amidst loud and general cries of "Question!" and "Divide!" which continued during the greater part of his speech, answered the arguments of Sir Robert Peel. Sir Thomas said he did not concur with Sir James Graham that Ministers must resign; but if they did, how were the gentlemen opposite to form a Ministry? The Duke of Wellington could not, after his late declaration, join them; and without the Duke, their Cabinet would be the old story of the play of *Hamlet* with the part of the Prince left out.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL in replying, said that the rejection of the Bill might lead to various results. His Majesty might dissolve Parliament, and appeal from the present to a future House of Commons; or a modified plan of Reform might be carried,—in which case, Parliament must of course be dissolved; and what, in the latter alternative, was to prevent any member from moving the present Bill once more, and what was to prevent those who had already voted for it from voting for it again?

The House then divided; when there appeared—for the amendment, 299; against it, 291 majority against Ministers, 8. The announcement of the numbers was heard in perfect silence on both sides.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Nothing can be more amusing than to behold the effects of the consternation which his Majesty's dissolution of the Parliament has stricken into the corrupt set who are the advocates of that corruption which has so long fed upon the vitals of the state. The most marvellous result of their panic terror is, that they are induced by it to part with some of that ill-gotten money of which they have been the most unworthy possessors. As if they believed that the free and enlightened people of England were to be bought by the same worthless means to which the corruptionists have themselves yielded they are raising contributions to procure the return of members as unclean and profligate as themselves, Lawyers are their most favourite selections, because they know, not only that the habits of lawyers make them, of all people, the most ready to advocate the side on which they are retained, but because the compliance of lawyers, it is believed, leads chiefly to their own preferment. It is out of these slaves and their unholy spells that the opponents of reform would make the future Judges of England. Upon such men it behoves the reformers of England to have an especial eye. They should in all cases be cautious whom they trust, but they should in no case trust lawyers.

That amiable and respectable junto of Tories, who are so good as to take at this moment the destinies of England into their hands, lately entered into a calculation of the sum that would be, as they thought, sufficient to prevent the return of Mr. R. Grant for Norwich. It was resolved that £10,000 would do the feat; and thereupon the munificent Tories, having subscribed (or promised) that sum, prevailed upon an infatuated young Chancery barrister, who takes a most extraordinary estimate of his own weight and worth, Mr. James Wigram, to offer himself to the electors of Norwich.

Mr. James Lewis Knight, another Chancery barrister, in a fit of noble enthusiasm, worthy only of the pure cause which inspired it, sent £500, earned at great expense of lungs, to the boroughmongering committee. Whereupon the same committee, not to be outdone

in generosity, intimate to the learned gentleman that the borough of Newport, in Wales, or, failing that, Bishop's Castle, is at his service; and thither posts the learned personage in all haste. Some ill-natured people would say, that the subscription and its reward were well understood between the parties, and the seat is worth the money; but such persons take a narrow view of the virtue that is to be found among the trading lawyers of the Court of Chancery.

Sir Edward Sugden retires from ungrateful Weymouth, and suns himself in the pure glories reflected from the brilliant Duke of Buckingham upon the immaculate borough of St. Mawes!

In the mean time they are not quite easy, these same boroughmongers. The desertions from the ranks of their adherents are numerous and appalling. The following is a short and imperfect list of some of the defections:—Sir J. Dashwood King flies in dismay from Wycombe. Admiral Cameron dares not venture for Nottinghamshire. Sir John Shelley abuns Lewes. Andover will no longer have to boast its two pure and enlightened members, Asheton Smith, and Pollen. Lord Villiers, who used to think that Rochester was his own, fears to claim it. Sir Robert Wilson will not encounter the hard-mouthed and hard-handed artisans of Southwark. Lord William Powlett resigns Durham without a struggle; and the Knight of Kerry won't venture to show his face in Kerry.

CUMBERLAND.—A severe contest is expected for this county, as all the interest of the Lowther family will be brought to bear upon it. Lord Lowther gives up the representation of Westmoreland, and stands for Cumberland, as the opponent of Sir James Graham. The freeholders of the latter county, however, are on the alert. They have selected as the associate of Sir James Graham, William Blamire, Esq., of Thackwood Nook, a zealous reformer, and possessed of the requisite talent for business.

ANDOVER.—The candidates for Hants, Sir J. Macdonald and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, have been to Andover. Pollen and Smith are certainly both out, and N. H. Fellows and Mr. Ettwell, of the town, are to be elected by the corporation, on the petition of their fellow-townsmen.

LONDON.—Nothing but the elections and the reform bill now occupies attention in the city. Foreign politics are wholly disregarded. The funds, too, remain neglected, and the Stock-exchange almost without business. The reformers are making every effort to keep out Mr. Ward. Mr. John Smith was solicited to stand, but he recommended Mr. Grote, the banker; but that gentleman also declined. There is no doubt, however, of a reformer being found to stand.

SOUTHWARK.—Sir Robert Wilson took the hint conveyed by the announcement of a public meeting, and declined to stand. Mr. Calvert is sure of his election; and Mr. William Brougham, the brother of the Lord Chancellor, having been invited, there is no doubt of his return. He made an excellent speech at a public meeting. Colonel Jones, who formerly retired from the canvass when Mr. Calcraft consented to stand, determined at first to oppose Mr. Brougham; but the result of a short canvass was a refusal to contest the borough. Colonel Jones is the author of the celebrated letters in the *Times*, signed "Radical" and from his character, he would honour any place by representing it. On Tuesday he attended a public meeting, and made a spirited attack on the Lord Chancellor. The electors, he said, had had a gentleman presented to them whose name had captivated them: they were ready to adopt as their representative the brother of a great man, without considering whether the brother partook of his greatness. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) Gentlemen, it is vain to deny it, so persuaded am I of the popularity of the Lord Chancellor, that I think if he had sent you his wig you would have been content with it. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, gentlemen, (continued the gallant colonel) as you are so pleased with the brother of Lord Brougham (as I doubt not you would be delighted with his wig or his puppy-dog,) you shall have him. (Hear, and no, no.) I will not interfere between you and him, though, on principle I think the Lord Chancellor ought not to have sent his brother among you, (Hear, and hisses.) With Lord Brougham he had long been intimately acquainted,—not that he was fond or disposed to boast of the acquaintance of a Lord Chancellor: he would as soon be acquainted with a cobbler, (A person in the crowd—'Ay; you are the real man of the people;') but notwithstanding his long intimacy with the Chancellor, he declared his opinion that, if a man were a reformer, he must attend to principle and further, that Lord Brougham had not evinced his attachment to principle, in allowing his brother to come into the Borough as a candidate in opposition to him (Colonel Jones. He unhesitatingly declared his opinion that as a reformer, the Lord Chancellor had shown himself wanting in principle. (" Hear," and hisses.) He advised Lord Brougham, whom he had known from boyhood, to take care, surrounded as he was with fools and flatterers, and possessed by inordinate vanity, not to shipwreck his reputation by devouring the destructive food placed perpetually before him—he meant extreme flattery. (Cheers laughter, and hisses, and a cry of "It's no use, Jones; we won't have you.") Gentlemen, (said the gallant Colonel) I would not have you. You shall have a worse man than myself—if you were good men and true, you would have me; but since you are not, I make my bow. I will not destroy a good cause: if you choose to act without principle, you may do it, but I will not. When I see men led away by passion, and willing to adopt puppets, I feel no regret at not being their representative. (Cries of "Go to the poll, Jones. You must stand.") He thanked those individuals who were ready to support him; but observing that the majority of the electors were not willing to support him, he declined accepting their invitation. He then censured Lord John Russell for coming into the Borough to advance the interest of Mr. Brougham, and lauded Sir Francis Burdett for having refused to do so, when he heard that he (Colonel Jones) was in the field.

NORWICH ELECTON.---On Saturday, Mr. R. Grant reached Norwich, and addressed a numerous body of the electors, not less than 3,000, in the space before the Committee-room on the Castle-ditches. He observed that, in ordinary circumstances, many topics were to be agitated on these occasions; but on the present occasion he anticpated a glorious uniformity of sentiment. At this most momentuous period there was only one question to be asked, or one answer to be given—one topic alone swells every breast, one thought alone beams in every eye, one hope alone breaks from every lip. That topic, that thought, that hope, that feeling, might be embodied in one single question. "Will you, or will you not, have a reform?" (Cries of "yes," great cheering.) His Majesty's Ministers had stood firmly by the King and by the people; the King had stood firmly by the Ministers and by the people; and they both had sent him there to ask them if they, the people, will stand by the King and his Ministers? (" We will, and loudest cheers.) " We have not been foiled," said the right hon. speaker, " but we have received a check, owing to the number of personal interests arrayed against us, and this has had the effect of sending us back to our constituents. We, the advanced guard of the people of England, have been compelled to retreat upon a powerful main body; we have been compelled to fall back upon you; and we call upon you, not by material arms no by corporal warfare, not as armed warriors with garments stained with blood, but with pacific weapons furnished from an expression of the united opinions of the people, to restore our battles. The question for your decision is, not whether the constitution of the House of Commons can be made better, but whether the constitution, as it is now composed, is your own, and we ask of you to give us your opinion. We want a House of Commons— not an out house of Lords. We want a House of Parliament chosen by the people, and not a Treasure House of Parliament. Gentlemen," continued the right hon. gentleman. " you have a duty to perform to yourselves, in showing to Europe and the world at large, that Great Britain can effect a constitutional change without destroying its principles—that reform means not revolution (Loud. cheers.) Government can show that the change contemplated is not theoretical—its object is not to alter, but to preserve---not to extinguish--- but to perpetuate; that having received through the providence of Heaven a system containing in it, with all its defects, more seeds of happiness and independence than any other; that having so received it, you are, in this hour of need, desirous to preserve it, and are prepared to act in a manner worthy the constitution you have received from those who have gone before; that you will transmit it to those who will come after; that you are worthy the liberty you love, the constitution you revere; that you are worthy of those principles of right, of truth, of law, of justice, which are the only proper safeguards of your civil rights, of the existing institutions of the country, the security of the country, the permanence of the empire, and the peace, order, and happiness of the whole human race." (Cheers) Mr. Gurney was unable to attend, being confined to his bed by illness.

TRURO.- The patron's right of nomination having been confirmed by the recent election committee, two anti-reformers will of course be selected by the noble Earl to fight his battle Lord Encombe will be one; Mr. Peach retires; and it is expected that Sir Richard Vivyan will take his place, in anticipation of his expected defeat for the county of Cornwall. Mr. W. Tooke will be put in nomination by the burgesses at large, to whom he has addressed a letter, concluding with these words:—" In the event of a dissolution without reform, I purpose personally to attend to witness the disgusting farce of a nomination of men you know not' by a man you know too well; my sole, but adequate compensation for assisting at this loathsome exhibition will be the honour and the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with yourselves."

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—Mr. Littleton, and Sir John Wrottesly, Bart. again offer their services to the freeholders of Staffordshire; and Colonel Lygon and the hon. Mr. Foley for Worcestershire. In opposition to the gallant Colonel, Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. of Middlehill, and John Richards, Esq. of Wassall-grove, near Stourbridge, have declared themselves. Colonel Lygon's friends are said to be concerting vigorous measures to secure his re-election.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

For the borough of Warwick, the return of Sir Charles Greville will be opposed by E. Bolton King, Esq. of Umberslade-hall. Mr. Tomes, we apprehend, is sure of his return.— At Coventry, the late members, Mr. Fyler and Mr. Ellice, are expected to be re-elected without opposition---Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gisborne, it is understood, will again stand for Stafford. The report that the learned gentleman, Mr. Campbell intended accepting an invitation from Monmouth, is contradicted.—Mr. Borradaile retires from Newcastle-under-Lyme.—For the city of Worcester, Colonel Davies and Mr. Robinson are considered secure.

The list of candidates for counties is rapidly filing to the requisite amount. In Somerset, Mr. Dickinson (who has been understood like Sir Robert Wilson) has retired without beat of drum, and a gentleman, Mr, Tynte, jun. offers himself in his stead, who we believe is a reformer, though he does not appear to have the gift of expressing himself on the subject with the necessary clearness. In Leicstershire, Mr. Paget and Mr. Philips (who once sat for it,) both reformers, will offer themselves. In Derbyshire, Mr. Vernon has come forward to oppose Mr. Mundy.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Colonel Gore Langton, a pledged reformer, has started here, in answer to a requisition presented to him, signed by more than 1000 freeholders in a few days. Mr. J. Adam Gordon, the late member for Tregony, comes forward here in the place of Mr. Dickinson, resigned. He says, the House of Commons was dissolved because it was bold enough to defy the menaces of the administration; and he describes the reform bill as having for its only tendency " to increase the power of the Catholic agitators, to overthrow the Protestant establishment, and lead to the repeal of the Union." This is a bold and manly declaration, whatever may be thought of its prudence.

CORNWALL.—Sir Richard Vyvyan, who has been promised by the " conservative party" no less a sum than £40,000 to bear the expenses of any opposition against him here, comes forward again.

NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM—Newcastle election is fixed to take place Saturday, (this day) the 30th instant. Sir M. W. Ridley and J. Hodgson, Esq., the late Members, who both voted in favour of the Ministerial plan of Reform, have declared themselves candidates, and will, no doubt, be returned. Meetings have been held both here and at North Shields to concert means to secure the return of two independent Members for Northumberland, namely, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. and Lord Howick. There is every appearance of a strong contest, as Mr. Bell will not willingly give up his seat for the county. Great exertions are making at Durham, Gateshead, &c. to secure the return of two independent Members for the county of Durham. Lord Powlett is to be ousted if possible. Mr. Russell, in all probability, will be returned; and Mr. Rippon, of Stanhope Castle, is mentioned as likely to be the third candidate. There will be a contest also for the city of Durham. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Chaytor will be the independent candidates, and the Hon. A. Trevor, the anti-reformer, has declared himself a candidate.—*Tyne Mercury.*

LEWES.—Public opinion has achieved a triumph here. Sir J. Shelley,—poor Sir John,—*bolted* on Monday, and leaving his better half to communicate the doleful tidings of it to his Committee. The news spread like wildfire through all the borough, and the independent portion of the electors were well nigh frantic with joy. We congratulate the borough on its potitical purification. The horse-racing and game-laws Baronet has for many years been a blot on its escutcheon.

Surely the University of Cambridge will not so far disgrace itself as to remove Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish, for the sake of Mr. Goulburn and Mr. W. Y. Peel.

Lord Monson, of course, turns out his two Members for Gatton. By selling his seat to the holders of the stock-purse, he will get back a little of the £80,000.

We do not yet hear of any candidates for Weymouth, though we are assured that the reformers of that place are sanguine as to their ability to return proper supporters to Mr. F. Buxton.

In Somerset, Mr. Dickinson has retired, and Mr. Tyrell offers himself in his stead. In Derbyshire, Mr. Vernon opposes Mr. Mundy. Most of the counties will, we believe, return reformers.

In Scotland we must prepare ourselves for a loss. We read in the history of that country that in contracts of marriage in former years, a Laird would give with the bride a *Michaelmas moon*, that is all the cattle that should be stolen by him at that season. The people of England are viewed by the descendants of these Lairds as legitimate subjects for plunder. They have a vested interest in robbing us. The impudent way in which candidates promise to their constituents that they will obtain booty for them is finely instanced in the following *naivé* advertisement from the candidate for East Lothian, in the *Scotsman* of Wednesday last:—

" Whittinghame, 15th of April, 1831.

" SIR,—Lord John Hay having announced his intention of withdrawing from the representation of the county of East Lothian at the next general election, I beg to entreat the honour of your vote and interest on that occasion, which I shall take the earliest opportunity if my duty in Parliament will permit of soliciting in person.

" On the principles by which my public conduct will be guided, I beg to refer you to the advertisement I have this day inserted in the newspapers, and have only further to say, that if I shall succeed in this, the great object of my wishes, I will feel it my duty, and it will be to me a pleasing task, to attend to the private interests, which in any respect concern those connected with this county.

" I have the honour to be, with the highest respect

" Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

" J. BALFOUR."

" To ——."

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, Thursday Three o'Clock—The announcement of the dissolution of Parliament, and the circumstances immediately preceding that event, have created a great sensation here. The ultra-tories, or the monopolist of place and pension, evidently appear to have been unprepared for so decisive a measure; and although dispirited, are resolved to make an effort in the approaching struggle, which, if despair has the qualities attributed to it, may be more arduous and prolonged than is at present anticipated.

On the other hand, the friends of rational liberty and regeneration received the announcement with very different feelings and in the undisguised enthusiasm evinced in their manner and conversation, gave undisputed evidence of the satisfaction which this act of his Majesty and his advisers will give the country generally. So far from, as was intimated, the approaching contests adding to the unhappy disturbances which now undoubtedly exist in certain districts, they will have a contrary effect, and, in some degree, draw the attention of the infatuated peasantry from local grievances, and local outrages, and lead them to hope for redress through more constitutional means than they have hitherto pursued.

Already the " awful note of preparation" resounds from one end of the country to the other; in anticipation of the approaching battle, all the auxiliaries and materials of contested elections are being put in requisition, in almost every country town and borough. In this city, a reforming candidate, in the person of the Lord Mayor, has started, with a prospect of success, although virulently opposed by the pure and liberal body of which he is the head. Mr. Moore seems pretty well assured of his seat, so that the whole of the contest will rest between the Lord Mayor and the Recorder. The county members, Lord Brabagon and Mr. White, will probably be returned without trouble, as they acted consistently with Ministers. You may rest assured that Ireland will do its duty, rivalling, if not excelling any other portion of the empire. Such a spirit pervades it as the most sanguine could desire.

Mr. O'Connell, with his son, and the other branches of his family, arrived here yesterday. He immediately proceeded to the Four Courts. On entering the hall, he was received with three cheers: their lordships looked serious, and the criers vociferated at so unusual a manifestation of public feeling, in such a quarter. He was surrounded and greeted by numerous friends, and appeared in good health, and in excellent spirits. He asserted, that he cared very little for the prosecutions pending over himself and his friends; and that the Attorney-General would not be in office another week. Mr. M. O'Connell was much through town, escorted by the " Young blood of Ireland," vieing in their attention to this more than embryo statesman.

O'Gorman Mahon has left town to canvass the Clare constituency; yet, Mr. Maurice O'Connel calculates with certainty on his return; so if O'Gorman Mahon should be successful, it must be to the discomfiture of Major Macnamara.

An appointment has just taken place, which gives as much satisfaction to the country, as disappointment to the " exclusives," it is that of Nicholas Purcel O'Gorman, who for a long series of years served his countrymen faithfully and zealouly, in his capacity of secretary to the Catholics of Ireland, to the situation of Cursitor in the Court of Chancery, yielding from six to seven hundred per annum.

The Judges of the King's Bench sat yesterday, in consultation on the fate of the unfortunate Dillon, but nothing decisive has transpired. His friends confidently anticipate, at least, a commutation of his sentence, as they aver some extraordinary disclosures will be made in mitigation of his offence.

The Lord Lieutenant visited the Theatre yesterday evening, and was enthusiastically received. No allusion was made to the repeal question, public attention being quite absorbed by passing events.

The latest accounts from Clare give the gratifying intelligence of a partial return, on the part of the peasantry, to good order and subordination of the laws, so flagrantly outraged in the destruction of property, and the sacrifice of life. In Limerick, however, outrage has assumed a most formidable character, in the large and well organized meetings of the peasantry, to overcome which, requires all the activity, as well of the police force, as of the strong military detachments serving in that quarter. No sooner do these forces appear, than the people disperse, and presently reunite on the disappearance of danger. The Magistrates of these districts have had several meetings, and all the aid the executive can command, is freely given.

Public attention should not, by the present exciting topics, be entirely withdrawn from the alarming condition of the people in the distressed districts, whose condition is daily becoming more deplorable, and will, if longer neglected, force itself upon the public sympathy in a more unpleasant shape than heretofore.—*Liverpool Journal, April, 30.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

HER MAJESTY'S BALL.

Her Majesty gave her first state ball since her accession to the Throne, on Monday evening, in honour of the birth-day of the Duchess of Gloucester, at the Palace, St. James's. The preparations for the entertainment were of the most extensive nature. A temporary orchestra was fitted up on the south side of the ball-room for the quadrille band. At the east end a platform, covered with crimson cloth, was raised across the entire width, for the accommodation of their Majesties and the members of the Royal Family. A sofa of crimson velvet and gold was placed at the back, which a number of chairs on each side, of the same material, for the members of the Royal Family. Above the seats were hung crimson draperies with gold coloured fringe to correspond with the curtains of the room. The front of the orchestra was hung with similar draperies. The whole suite of rooms were brilliantly illuminated.

The company began to arrive at half-past nine o'clock, and continued setting down, without intermission, for an hour and a half. The dresses worn by the ladies were most of them new for the occasion, and were, in numerous instances, remarkable for their richness and elegance. The head-dresses were most brilliant, there being a profuse display of costly ornaments. His Majesty entered the ball-room at a quarter past ten o'clock, the two bands immediately struck up "God save the King." The Queen, the Duke, Dutchess, and Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George of Cambridge, followed soon afterwards. His Majesty was habited in a Field-Marshal's uniform. The Queen's dress was of white satin richly embroidered with gold. Her Majesty wore a magnificent diadem of brilliants, with wreaths of costly pearls intermixed. The upper part of the diadem had alternately a group of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and a Maltese cross. Her Majesty also wore a valuable diamond necklace and ear-rings, and had a diamond bouquet on her left side.

The Duchess of Cumberland's dress was of white and silver tissue; the hat of blue and silver, ornamented with a profusion of feathers.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg wore a dress of white satin and blonde, a tiara of diamonds, and a plume of white feathers.

The company who had assembled having made their obeisances to their Majesties, the King and Queen took their seats on the sofa, the two Princes, George of Cumberland and Cambridge, sitting on each side; the female members of the Royal Family and the Duke of Gloucester sat on the chairs on each side of the sofa. The Duchess of Gloucester, in celebration of whose birth-day the ball was given, sat to the right of the King. On the left of the Queen were the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg joined a card party in the King's closet.

Dancing then commenced. Quadrilles, waltzes, and gallopades were danced alternately. In the course of the evening three new sets of quadrilles were danced, one in particular, composed of subjects from Beethoven's celebrated septuor, which was much admired by her Majesty.

At one o'clock supper was served in the banqueting-room. This splendid apartment had a most magnificent appearance. Down both the sides and at the west end extended a range of tables, elegantly set out with every delicacy and rarity that could be produced, on gold and silver plate. The ornamental confectionary in the middle of the tables exhibited great ingenuity, and were admirably executed; among them were representations of a temple in ruins, a fisherman's hut, a fountain in the Gothic style, a Swiss watermill, a triangular fountain à la Russe, a hermitage a la Parisienne, and a view in Switzerland.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 12.---13th Regt. of Light Dragoons Lieut. T E. Welby, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Neville, who exchanges---3rd Regt. of Foot Guards: Ens. and Lieut. B. B. M'Mahon to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Hood, who retires; G. J. H. Onslow Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Mahon: 2. Foot E. M. Clarke, Gen. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ludbey, who resigns---13th Foot. Ens. H. Wade to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Chambre, deceased---To be Ensigns. Ens. H. Thomas Hutchins, from the 14th Foot. vice Spread, who exchanges; T. Sewell, Gent. vice White, whose appointment has not taken place: G. King, Gent. vice Wade, promoted. ---14th Foot: Ens. R. D. Spread, from the 13th Foot, to be Ens vice Hutchins, who exchanges---16th Foot; to be Lieuts without purchase: Ens. F. Fairtlough, vice O'Dwjer, deceased; Ens: J. Bruce, vice Whitaker, who retires---To be Ensigns without purchase: Sir W. Ogilvie, Bart. vice Urquhart, deceased; W. R. L. Bennet, Gent. vice Bruce---26th Foot: Lieut. P. P. Neville from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut, vice Welby, who exchanges---31st Foot: Ens. T. Pender to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Booth, deceased; L. T. R. White, Gen. to be Ens, vice Pender: 40th Foot: John Stewart Wood. Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Alsop, deceased---41st Foot: Lieut. Percival Browne to be Capt. vice Dawson, deceased---To be Lieutenants, without purchase; Ens. W. Morris, vice Boultbee, deceased. Ens. A. Fry, vice Smith deceased: Ens. W. May, vice Borwn, promoted---To be Ensigns, without purchase: J. Lawrie, Gen. vice Morris; G. Montizambert, Gent. vice Fry; R. Butler, Gent. vice May---To be Surgeon: Staff-Surg. A. Hamilton, M. D. from the half-pay, to be Surg? vice T. M. Perrott, who exchanges---44th Foot: Lieut. W. B. Scott, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Andrews, deceased---48th Foot: W. G. White, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 49th Foot: To be Captains: Capt. G. Pasley, from the 1st Foot, vice Coote, who exchanges; Lieut. William Pitman, from the 59th Foot, without purchase, vice Leith, deceased---To be Lieutenants, without purchase: Ens. John Leslie Dennis, vice Fleming, deceased: Ens. John Malcolm, vice Mathew, deceased---To be Ensigns without purchase: Ens. Colin Campbell, from the 48th Foot, vice Denns; Henry Rainey, Gent. vice Malcolm.

APRIL 19TH.---13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Boalth, from half-pay 22nd Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice H. Elton, who exchanges.

APRIL 22D.---31st Regt. of Foot---Gen. Sir H. Warde, K. C. B. from the 68th Foot, to be Col. vice Gen. the Earl of Mulgrave deceased.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

EXAMPLE OF TOLERATION FROM THE SUBLIME PORTE.—It appears from the French papers that, on the 11th of February, the Sultan issued a decree, of which the following is a translation:—"Greeks, Armenians, Armenian Catholics, and Jews, shall from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference, or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Mussulman; for, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all form but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but to God. As to the Government of the Sultan, it will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

Statements have been received in town, dated from the frontiers of Servia, March the 17th, declaring that the whole of Albania, Bosnia, and part of Macedonia are in insurrection. The Pacha of Scubari is at the head of the movement. The rebels are evidently Turkish tories, who are determined to maintain the Turkish pension list, and "things as they are," or were in Turkey. Should the statements be confirmed, Nicholas will be relieved from apprehensions on the side of Turkey.

WARSAW, April 5.—Among the prisoners taken in consequence of the defeats of Generals Geismar and Rosen, are several of high rank and distinguished families-- as Prince Shakowski, Baron Sacken, Count Medem, General Lavendowski, Colonel Sokotow, Lieut.-Colonel Torhus, Majors Levicki and Oloeznski, and 120 other officers. The whole of Gen. Geismar's baggage has been taken. The large Russian magazines formed at Minsk and Siedlec have been fallen into our hands, as the enemy had not time to burn them, The loss of the enemy since the 25th of February, according to the accounts of prisoners, reports of the surgeon-general, and other documents which have been taken, appears to be 50,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The whole of our loss, on the contrary, does not amount to 10,000 men. Many of the Russian prisoners enter into our regiments, and declare that they are glad to have fallen into our hands. The wounded Russians are treated with all possible care. Warsaw is full of prisoners. The last hope of the Russians depends on their Guards, and it is not improbable that they are by this time well beaten. I have gone over the field of battle, which I found covered with dead bodies of Russians lying often one over the other. Our artillery, which was extremely well served, did great execution. Yesterday our head quarters were removed to Sentennica. The battle of the 31st commenced near Grochow; the fighting proceeded on to Wawr, and terminated at Demby-Wielki. The battle of the 1st of April was carried on along the road to Minsk, and took the direction of Siedlec. The action of Siedlec. The action of the 2d took place near Kaluzn, so that as far as Livice the whole country between the Bug and the Narew is cleared of the enemy. At Minsk we recovered 120 of our wounded, who had been taken by the Russians.

THE RUSSIANS BULLETINS,—The manner in which the victories of the Poles on the 31st ult. and the 1st inst, are spoken of in the Russian bulletins is a pleasant specimen of caution in admission. General Geismar, the first General attacked, is said to have "retired, *according to his instructions*, to Diembe Wielki, where the first detachments of Gen. Rosen's troops were posted. General Rosen was also attacked, and *judged a retreat* to the reserve at Daluszy *advisable*---which he executed under a brisk pursuit, and *not without some loss* to the rear—guard." There is probably nothing in all this which is not true: yet who would suspect that the Russians had lost some thousand prisoners?—The insurrection in Lithuania has already produced an important result, the march of the Russian troops having been countermanded for the purpose of restoring tranquillity. Lithuania is so extensive, that if the insurrection has spread thoughout the country, it must require a large body of troops to operate against scattered bands of insurgents with the slightest chance of success.

Belgium is still in nearly the same state as it was; though there is a prospect of its getting into a train towards settlement, if the report of a new protocol, by which Luxemburg is finally conveyed to the King of Holland and Limburg to Belgium, be correct. The deputation of the Congress that visited Paris with the offer of the crown for the Duke of NEMOURS, were, it is said, strongly pressed by LOUIS PHILIPPE to take one of the Queen's nephews —a prince of Naples---for their ruler; in which case, if the parties were agreed, the King said he would willingly confer on him the hand of his cousin the Princess MARY of Orleans. Perhaps this would be as prudent, and certainly as unobnoxious a choice, as the Belgians could make. The fortresses on the frontier are, it is said, to be raised by directions of the allies. These are the erections which fifteen years ago were to effect such mighty things for the repression of French ambition, and for the unity of the conjoined kingdom of Holland and the Netherlands, and on which such vast sums were lavished by England in that expectation.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, APRIL 2.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, and the 1st of April, was celebrated here in a manner that exceeded by far all the former acts of the fanatical Apostolicals. Preparations had been making in all churches to give the usual representation of the Crucifixion, with all its ceremonies and appropriate sermons; but yesterday being April-day, and the State in danger, the priests and friars of the convent of San Benito got up a farce such as has seldom if ever been seen in the most bigotted times even of Spain and Portugal. For some days numbers of workmen were employed in making a large mound in front of the convent, of sand and cork-wood, to look like rock. This was to represent Mount Calvary. On the top of this was erected three large high crosses—one for the representative of the Redeemer, and the others for the Two Thieves: and these were to have living representatives; but although as much as 20$. was offered, no one could be found profane enough to become the representative of his Saviour on the cross. About the two thieves there was no difficulty; they are said to have been represented by two soldiers. A grand booth was erected for Don Miguel and his two sisters, with an immense retinue; and all the police, soldiers, horse and foot, were in attendance, and other regiments, on whom it was intended to make an impression. Twenty soldiers were to represent the Jews, in white dresses, and the Virgin Mary, in a long blue cloak, with a white handkerchief in her hand, weeping. At 4 o'clock in the evening, the whole ceremony of the Crucifixion took place; but the grand effect was lost, as, instead of a living representative of the Redeemer, they were obliged to substitute a miserable figure, brought on a hand barrow by four soldiers. After a most thundering political sermon, the figure was taken down, and carried on a handbarrow in a grand procession of priests, friars, angels, sham Jews, and soldiers, for two hours, through the principal streets, when they returned to the Convent of St. Benito, and, with the greatest ceremony, deposited the figure in the chapel. After this was done, Don Miguel and his sisters returned to the palace,—the former, no doubt, satisfied with the effect produced on the minds of his dissatisfied soldiers and subjects.

A letter from Lisbon of the 19th ult. gives an account of the execution of seven persons in that capital accused of a conspiracy against Don Miguel's Government. The trial of those persons, by a special commission, had been interrupted by the report of the insurrection of Cadiz and the Isla de Leon, which had produced the greatest consternation at the Court of Lisbon. On the 13th ult. a Spanish courier arrived with the the news of the failure of the insurrectionary movement, and there was no longer any restraint on the ferocity of the tyrant. He therefore gave orders to select the victims, and to prepare for the exhibition. Accordingly the President of the Commission drew up a sentence, in which seven were ordered to be executed, seven to be transported, and seven to be acquitted, but not liberated. The first seven were immediately ordered to be committed to the care of two friars, who were ordered to prepare them for being strangled and burnt. It is mentioned as a curious fact, that Don Miguel did *not*, as usual, attend this execution, or go to see the heads stuck on poles afterwards. Indeed, the heads contrary to the common practice, are stated to have been burnt along with the bodies.

Lisbon Gazette inserts particulars of the insurrection in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, and of the executions which followed its defeat. They state that 45 of the Constitutionalists had been executed, and that the band, consisting of 400, had been dispersed.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, April*, 3.

Letters of the 26th ult. have been received from Oporto, which state that some guerilla parties existed in the neighbourhood of that city, who had assembled in a town called Fafe, had attacked the Chateau de Perra de Lagnero, killed the jailer, and set at liberty all the prisoners confined for political offences. They had afterwards proceeded to Guimaraens, which is a rich and populous place and set open the persons there also. The horrible executions at Lisbon by order of Miguel had roused a spirit in Oporto still more hostile to the government of the despot,—*Globe. April* 12.

PARIS, APRIL 15. —It has been stated this morning that a letter had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, from the French Consul at Lisbon, datailing the injustice done to several French subjects, and of the fruitless representations made to the monster who governs Portugal. It is further added, that orders have been sent by government to one of our sea-ports to fit out two frigates for the Tagus, with the intention of demanding immediate satisfaction from the usurper of the throne of Donna Maria. We are surprised that the Minister, who seems to have acted with decision and promptness on this occasion, has not made the public acquainted with the occurrence.—*Globe April*, 18.

The following are a few particulars relative to the execution of the sentence against M. Bonhomme, which either escaped me, so indignant was I when writing my last, or were not known until it was too late for transmitting them. In the first place, I forgot to tell you that he had an iron collar round his neck four inches broad, from which to his right leg was fastened a heavy chain. His hands were tied behind him with a thick cord, which also served as a girth to his body, which entirely stripped of covering. At each place at which he was made to stop, the sentence was read aloud by the officer of justice, who raised his voice when he proclaimed the prisoner to be a Frenchman, and born at Paris. After reading the sentence, the executioner, who carried a bottle of wine. drank a large glass, as if to sustain him in his duty; he then lashed the unfortunate French---man in a most barbarous manner. This punishment lasted for several hours; the prisoner was then conducted round Saint Julien, and thrown into a dungeon, there to remain until his departure for Africa. It is now perfectly well known that this sentence was executed by a superior order. As information had been received that the French government would remonstrate on such a proceeding, they therefore were determined to set them at defiance. Father Paterne, a French Capuchin friar, who is an exile, and the same individual who denounced M. Blanchet, the ex-Consul of France, at Lisbon, assisted at the execution, and shouted and declaimed both against the French and their King." *The Globe April*, 21.

PARIS, APRIL. 17. A letter from Lisbon says, "Some hours after the execution of Bonhomme, a French brig of war appeared at the bar, and entered. The brig has brought to the French Consul instructions, which give him the most extensive powers to require the most ample satisfaction; and if the government should refuse, orders have been given him to withdraw immediately with all the French, and to declare war. The Consul has officially communicated to the Vicount Santarem this note, and the list of reparation required. It is affirmed that they are severe, and conformable to the offences given. Eight hours are granted to give an answer. Meantime all the French are warned to take their measures, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark, especially as it is believed that the Miguelites are disposed to be obstinate. This is much desired, as it would be their death blow; but it is feared that they may prove as cowardly as they are insolent. However, Don Miguel has begun by saying that he laughed at all the French. The English Consul has acted in concert with the French Consul, and has received orders from his Government to second the latter in all his proceedings. They have dined together on board the French brig, as well as the Captain of the English frigate. Toasts, accompanied by salutes from the cannon of the brig, were drunk to the Kings of France and England, and to the union of the nations. In short, we expect the result, and hope that it will be good. It was high time that this relief should arrive; the ruin of all the French was decided.—*Globe, April* 30l 1831.

The following extract of a letter from Lisbon, received by the mail on Tuesday morning, would indicate that Miguel, is at length, about to be visited with some retribution for his misdeeds. It is to the French government that the credit of the first movement is to be assigned, but it is hoped that our co-operation in it will be soon made manifest, as it is known that several English vessels of war have sailed for the Tagus:—

"LISBON, April 9.— Something like a rupture is theatened betwixt the French and Portuguese governments? and the affair has gone the length of the French Consul embarking on board a French vessel of war, lying in the Tagus, on the 11th instant, if by that time the satisfaction he has demanded be not granted,—Such of his countrymen as wish to leave the country along with him will be provided with a passage up to the 16th instant. The French force here at the moment, and which was sent here expressly on account of the matters which create the present difference, consists of a brig and a corvette. In the absence of French authorities, it is said that French subjects who choose to remain will be under the protection of Mr. Hoffner, present at acting British Consul-General. Unless the Portuguese make some sort of concession, the consequences appear too clear to be hesitated upon." —*Liverpool Chron. April* 30.

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.—The house list, as called, was unanimously approved of. The six Directors who went out were Messrs. Astell, George Smith, Marjoribanks, Prescott, Masterman, and Ellice. The new Directors are, Mr. John Forbes, Mr. John Loch, Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. Henry Shank, Mr. James Stuart, and Mr. Henry St. George Tucker.

OUTWARD-BOUND INDIAMEN.—On Tuesday, a Court of Directors was, held, and the following Commanders took leave:—Captain Thomas Marquis, Rose; Captain Robert Locke Duke of York Captain Joseph Dudman Inglish; and Captain William R. Blakely, Waterloo, China direct.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Press, No 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.